

Vehicle and Pedestrian Monitor

VM-250AGN / PM-700AGN

Operations & Service Manual



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Portal Monitor Operations Manual

Models VM-250AGN / PM-700AGN

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF MANUAL

This manual is designed to enable operating and service personnel to properly install, test, operate, and care for the TSA Vehicle and Pedestrian Gamma/Neutron monitors. Since applications are necessarily site-specific, operation procedures are given in general terms. Service and repair are covered to the board level. Anything more complex than this requires that the instrument or assembly be returned to TSA.

1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

TSA's Portal Monitors are highly reliable systems for the radiometric detection of special nuclear material (SNM).

The Vehicle Portal Monitor, Model VM-250AGN, is designed for outdoor installation.
The Pedestrian Portal Monitor, Model PM-700AGN, is designed for indoor use.

When the portal is not occupied, the system will automatically monitor background radiation and periodically update a display on the controller. When the system is occupied, the system begins fast count monitoring and will alarm if the count exceeds a predetermined alarm level.

The system will generate a background fault if the background radiation level exceeds or falls below preset limits.

Both monitors are equipped with tamper switches and power fail indicators. These conditions may be monitored from a remote location using a TSA model AM-270 Alarm Monitor.

A Portal Monitor system can consist of one or two pillars which contain the subsystem modules. The VM-250AGN pillars are spaced far enough apart, (4.6 meters or 15 feet), to permit safe passage for vehicular traffic. PM-700AGN pillars are spaced at 82 centimeters or 32 inches.

The monitors are powered by a battery, which will provide at least 12 hours of continuous service in case of a power failure. The battery is continually charged by the power supply as long as ac power is available. The system may be setup in any location where a 90 - 250 Vac, 47 - 63 Hz power source is available.

Each pillar contains two gamma radiation detector assemblies.

The VM-250AGN contains eight ${}^3\text{He}$ tubes and the PM-700AGN contains four ${}^3\text{He}$ tubes for neutron measurement.

The master pillar also has a System Controller (Model SC-770), a Single Channel Analyzer (Model SCA-775), a battery, battery charger, load disconnect (LD-260), RS-232 to RJ-485 converter, Ethernet to Fiber media converter, PMFX/Signal Pick Off box, speed sense Nano Controller, occupancy detectors, alarm lights, and an audio indicator(s).

The slave pillar contains a Single Channel Analyzer (Model SCA-775), two occupancy emitters and an ultrasonic sensor. The PM-700AGN slave pillar also contains a secondary occupancy sensor.

The pillars use lead shielding on the rear and sides of the gamma detectors, to reduce the background radiation and increase the ability of the system to detect SNM passing through the portal.

User-supplied conduits for the VM-250AGN are required for power and signal cables between pillars and communication to external equipment.

The PM-700AGN comes with two conduits to route the interface wiring between the two pillars. Master pillar ac power must be run in a user-supplied conduit.

If the system is equipped with heaters, ac power must be supplied to the heaters in both pillars. The ac power and interface signals may be run in the same conduit unless this is prohibited by local code.

**PM-700AGN****VM-250AGN**

1.3 SPECIFICATIONS

Gamma Detectors:

Two 6"w x 30"l x 1.5"d (15 x 76 x 3.8 cm) organic plastic scintillators in each pillar

Neutron Detectors:

PM-700AGN: Two 2"Ø x 36"l (5 Ø x 91 cm), 2ATM ^3He detectors in each pillar

VM-250AGN: Four 2"Ø x 36"l (5 Ø x 91 cm), 2ATM ^3He detectors in each pillar

Sensitivity:

Please contact TSA for details.

Power:

12 volt, 26 amp hour sealed, lead-acid battery charged by 90 – 250 Vac, 47 - 63 Hz line power

Passage Time:

VM-250AGN: 3 seconds at 5mph (8kph)

PM-700AGN: 2 seconds at a normal walking pace

Serviceability:

Portal: All components are easily accessible for testing and maintenance.

Portal Monitor Controller: Self-checking routines and easily performed tests simplify board level trouble shooting. The modular design allows quick and easy repair and maintenance.

Occupancy Detectors:

VM-250AGN: One programmable ultrasonic sensor and one set of infra-red photo beams/speed sensors

PM-700AGN: Two passive infra-red sensors

Weight:

VM-250AGN: Approximately 800 lb (362 kg) per pillar

PM-700AGN: Approximately 700 lb (318 kg) per pillar

Dimensions:

Not including mounting flanges

VM-250AGN: 120"h x 26"w x 9"d (305 x 66 x 22 cm)

PM-700AGN: 84"h x 26"w x 9"d (213 x 66 x 22 cm)

1.4 OPTIONAL COMPONENTS

1.4.1 Alarm Monitor Model AM-270

The TSA Model AM-270 Alarm Monitor is a self-contained unit designed for use with TSA's Pedestrian and Vehicle Portal monitors. The AM-270 provides both remote audible and remote visual alarm indicators for radiation levels, high and low background, and tamper conditions. In addition, output relays are provided to integrate the AM-270 into existing alarm systems. (**NOTE: RELAY OUTPUT must be left in the <ON> position for the AM-270 to function, reference Section 3.3.2.5.**) Using TB3 circled in figure 1B, which is the 10 pin terminal block, in the master side just above the SC-770 controller, you can access the output relay contacts for the remote alarm panel. The pins are used for the following:

Terminal Block 2	Signal	AM-270 Wire Color
Pin 1	gRAD1	Brown (Red Light)
Pin 3	NRAD1	Red (Blue Light)
Pin 5	Fault	Orange (Yellow Light)
Pin 7	Tamper	White (Yellow Light)
Pin 12	GND	Black



Figure 1A



Figure 1B

1.4.2 Occupancy Detectors

Any occupancy detector which uses a normally open relay closure may be wired in parallel with the existing occupancy detector. Check with TSA's technical staff for further details.

2.0 INSTALLATION

The following procedures should enable on-site personnel to correctly install the system for normal operation. Follow the procedures in the order given. A checklist is included at the end of **Section 3.0**. It is recommended that a copy of this be filled out after initial installation and whenever the system is put into service after prolonged storage. If necessary, consult TSA Systems for assistance in case of unusual site conditions or requirements.

2.1 INSPECTION

Immediately inspect the instrument for mechanical damage, scratches, dents or other defects. It should be examined for evidence of concealed as well as external damage.

2.1.1 Damage Claims

If the instrument is damaged in transit or fails to meet specifications upon receipt, notify the carrier and TSA Systems immediately. Shipping cartons, packing materials, waybills and other such documentation should be preserved for the carrier's inspection. TSA will assist in providing replacement or repair of the instrument if necessary.

2.1.2 Storage

If the instrument is to be stored for any length of time, disconnect power to the instrument and remove and store any batteries separately in a cool place. **If batteries are to be stored for any length of time, they should be inspected, and, if necessary, fully charged at least once a month.** The enclosures may be laid flat on their backs, but should not be stacked. Care should always be taken to avoid subjecting the instrument to severe mechanical or environmental shock. The instrument should be stored in a dry, temperature controlled location.

2.1.3 Shipping

Before returning the instrument for any reason, notify TSA Systems of the difficulty encountered, giving the model and serial numbers of the equipment. TSA will furnish specific shipping instructions.

2.2 SITE SELECTION AND PREPARATION

Select a site in accordance with vulnerability assessments and engineering surveys. The pillars will need to have an adequate base or some means of stabilization to insure that they remain stationary after alignment. In addition, the system requires **90 - 250 Vac, 47 - 63 Hz** site power supply.

2.3 DETECTOR CABINET INSTALLATION

The monitor is shipped completely assembled for ease of handling and to minimize shipping damage. The physical installation of the pillars, external wiring, and communications equipment will be performed by a contractor and or TSA personnel.

Place the two pillars upright, facing each other at the required spacing, at the desired location.

The VM-250AGN should be securely anchored to a cement slab. In extremely windy locations guy wires may be required.

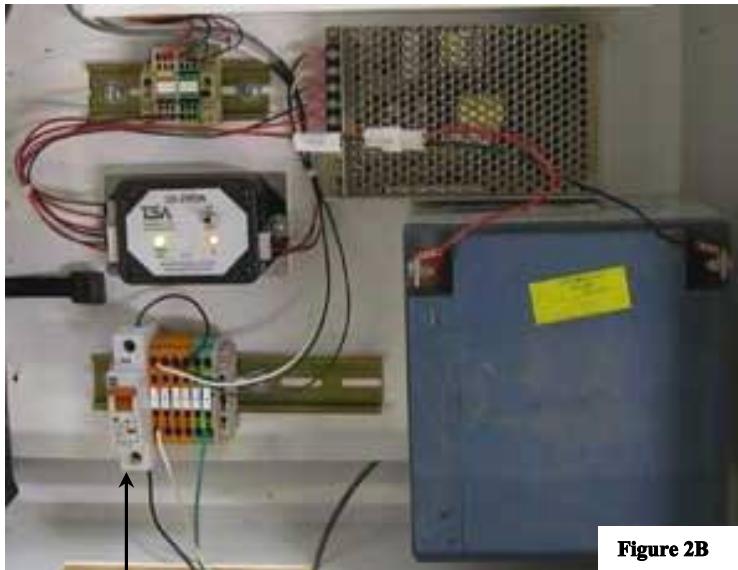
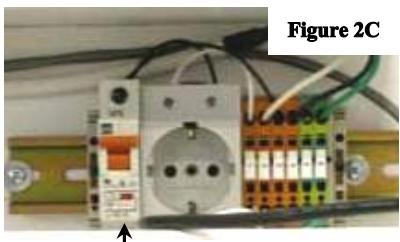
The PM-700AGN has two overhead conduits. These conduits are used to route the interface cables and also help to stabilize the pillars.

2.4 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

NOTE: *AC power, signals, and alarm outputs are run through a user-supplied conduit. This conduit must be watertight if the system is to be installed outdoors. The conduits are typically installed under the roadway.*

Once the pillars are in place, the unit must be wired for ac power. AC power, alarms, and communication outputs (for remote monitoring, if desired) are brought into each pillar through user-supplied conduits. These conduits may be brought into the pillar at any convenient location (normally near the bottom of the pillar), but should not be placed in such a way as to interfere with the opening of the door.

Connect the 90 - 250 Vac line to the terminal block in the master pillar (90 - 250 Vac at 1 amp). All wiring should be done in compliance with local electrical codes.

VM-250AGN**Figure 2A****PM-700AGN****Figure 2B****Figure 2C****Main Circuit Breaker**

The amber LED will be lit when ac power is applied to the battery charger. The green LED will illuminate, as indicated in figure 2A, when the switch on the LD-260 is turned to “ON”.

2.5 PILLAR TO PILLAR INTERCONNECTIONS

The PM-700AGN uses an interconnecting cable with a 19-pin circular connector on each end, which is used to provide signal connections between the master and slave pillars. A separate two conductor cable brings power from the master to the slave pillar.

The VM-250AGN uses a 25 pin terminal block in each pillar

Master TB1	Slave TB2	Signal	Wire Color
1	1	Occupancy +	Green
2	2	Tamper +	Pink
3	3	SC +	Brown
4	4	DI +	Grey
5	5	CS0 +	White
6	6	Count 1+	Orange
7	7	Count 2+	Yellow
8	8	Count 3+	Blue
9	9	Count 4+	Violet
10	10	Occupancy -	White / Green
11	11	Tamper -	White / Pink
12	12	SC -	White / Brown
13	13	DI -	White / Grey
14	14	CS0 -	White / Black
15	15	Count 1-	White / Orange
16	16	Count 2-	White / Yellow
17	17	Count 3-	White / Blue
18	18	Count 4-	White / Violet
19	19	Empty	Empty
20	20	Empty	Empty
21	21	Empty	Empty
22	22	Battery+	Red & White / Red
23	23	Media Conv.	Red
24	24	Media Conv.	Black
25	25	Ground	Black & White / Black

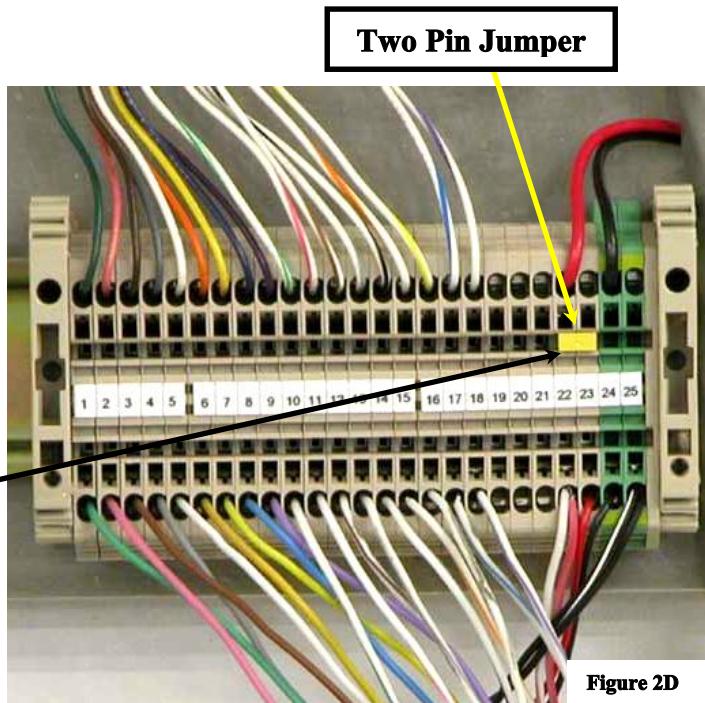


Figure 2D

Once pillar interconnections are complete, install the battery.

1. Check that the Power switch on the LD-260 is in the OFF position.
2. Using a Volt Meter, check for a short between power and ground.
3. Install the battery in the master pillar by connecting the battery cable to the in-line connector from the LD-260.

All of the other cables are factory installed.

This completes the internal wiring of the monitor.

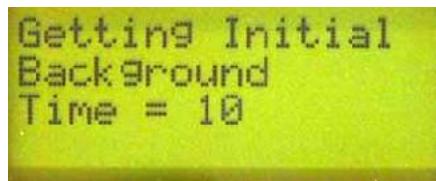
With the main circuit breaker, *see figure 2B and 2C*, switched to the ON position, the yellow AC light on the LD-260 should be lit.

When the LD-260 power toggle is switched to the ON position, both the yellow and the green LEDs will be illuminated and the system is energized.

2.6 START-UP AND SELF TEST

1. Turn on the power switch located on the Load Disconnect (LD-260). The unit will automatically perform a Power On Self Test (POST) which takes approximately seven seconds.
2. The test results are displayed on the screen as they are run. If any tests fail, the system will be halted. The problem must be corrected before operation can commence.

After all the tests are completed successfully, the system will collect an initial BACKGROUND Mode.

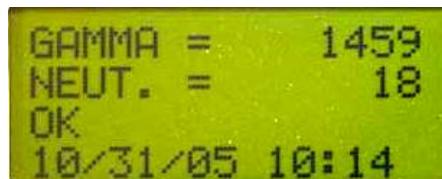


The initial background acquisition takes twenty-two seconds.

After the initial background has been gathered, the system status will be displayed.

The status screen consists of four lines:

GAMMA BKG = nnnnnn (background counts in cps)
NEUTRON BKG = nnnnnn (background counts in cps)
SYSTEM STATUS (OK, TAMPER, or OCCUPIED)*
DATE/TIME (mm/dd/yy hh:mm)



GAMMA =	1459
NEUT. =	18
OK	
10/31/05	10:14

*SYSTEM STATUS

When a pillar door is opened the status line will indicate TAMPER.

When ac power is lost the status line will indicate TAMPER.

When an occupancy is sensed, the status line will indicate OCCUPIED.

In addition to the above mentioned TAMPER conditions, there are three other fault conditions that can occur during operation, Gamma HI, Gamma LO, and Neutron HI.

The system is now ready for programming and set-up.

3.0 SET-UP AND PROGRAMMING

3.1 SET-UP

The monitor is fully aligned at the factory. Since these adjustments may be affected during shipment, the alignment should be verified using the Electronic Alignment Procedure in Sections 7.2.2 & 7.3.1.

The SC-770 is a general purpose controller that is used in several systems. It has many user programmable parameters that can be used to optimize it for a wide variety of applications. Refer to Section 3 for details on programming the SC-770.



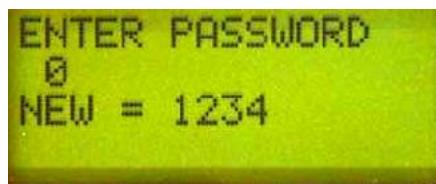
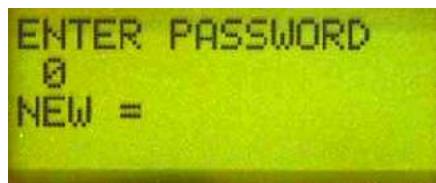
Figure 2E

SC-770 Controller

3.2 PASSWORD CONTROL

The zero <0> key on the keypad is used to enter the set-up mode from the operating screen. Before the menus can be accessed, the password must be input, followed by the pound <#> key. If the password is not entered correctly, the system will return to the operating screen.

NOTE: *The password is set to "1234" and can not be changed.*



3.3 PROGRAMMING THE SYSTEM

CAUTION: *Once the password is entered and programming mode is enabled, all alarm functions are disabled. DO NOT leave the system in programming mode for normal operation!*

CAUTION: *Always verify the alignment of the system before attempting to program it, reference Section 7.2.2. All of the system parameters are controlled from the SC-770 controller located in the master pillar.*

In order to access the SC-770, the pillar door must be opened using the keys supplied with the system. To open the door, turn the key in the lock and push in the black button above it to release the handle; turn the handle clockwise and pull. The door may stick a little due to the weather seal bonding to the door face. The SC-770 is located in the center of the pillar.

The SC-770 has a twelve-key keypad on the face of the controller. Using this keypad, the operator can perform system set-up and diagnostic tests.

After the system has been powered up and acquired its initial background, the set-up menu can be accessed. The system parameters and diagnostic functions are protected by password access.

This section outlines the menus and provides a detailed description of the functions. Pressing the number associated with the desired operation permits the operator to access that function. Pressing the zero key will display the next page of the current menu, where appropriate. Pressing the pound <#> key will return the operator to the previous menu or exit the menu mode.

When a parameter display contains a “NEW =” prompt below it, a new value for that parameter may be entered from the keypad.

Pressing the asterisk <*> key clears the current operator entry; pressing the pound <#> key accepts the current value or the new value that has been entered by the operator. It's always a good idea to go back and check to make sure that all entries are valid after making changes.

The first menu presented to the operator offers three choices. Those choices are:



Selecting the desired menu choice will present the operator with another menu allowing the operator to access the appropriate parameters and or functions.

GAMMA

1: PARAMETERS
2: FUNCTIONS
3: ADVANCED
0=MORE #=EXIT

NEUTRON

1: PARAMETERS
2: FUNCTIONS
0=MORE #=EXIT

COMM-SET

1: PARAMETERS
0=MORE #=EXIT

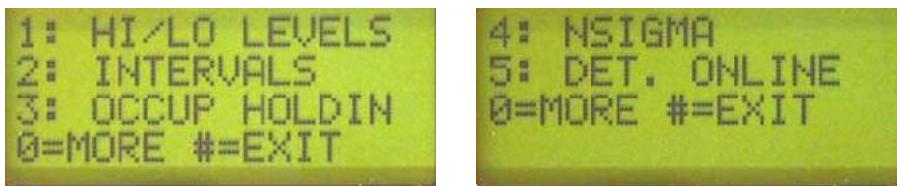
SC-770 Display Menu Options

Factory Settings

1: GAMMA	1: PARAMETERS	1: HI/LO LEVELS	1/2 Bkg of 1 det.(LO) / 3 x Bkg of 1 det. (HI)
		2: INTERVALS	5 (ensure scanning of entering object)
		3: OCCP HOLDIN	10 Vehicle Monitor (VM250AGN) ensure scanning of departing object, 5 Pedestrian
		4: NSIGMA	4 -10 (must enter leading zero)
		5: DET. ONLINE	1234
		2: FUNCTIONS	
		1: SHOW COUNTS	All approx. the same
		2: DSCR. ADJUST	0.068 & 0.455
		3: VARIANCE	Must be below .150 after 5 passes
		4: SET CLOCK	Military Time 24h, hr, min, mon, date, year
		5: RELAY OUTPUT	Off (1), ON (2) , Auto (3)
		3: ADVANCED	
		1: ALGORITHM	Sum & Vert ON for VM-250AGN Sum & Horizontal for PM-700AGN
		2: BKG. TIME	20 (Use 1 & 7 to adjust)
		3: SHOW VERSION	1.08.8B (Current Rabbit Firmware)
		4: CLEAR G-CNTS	Shows # of occ's & Alarms since powered up
		5: F-ALARM TEST	Shows # of alarm comp made & # of alarms
		6: BKG. NSIGMA	0.0 (throw-through alarm)
		7: SYSTEM I.D.	1 (RS-232 only)
		8: PROFILING	ON (ASCII string via RS-232 & Ethernet)
2: NEUTRON	1: PARAMETERS	1: HI LEVEL	50
		2: MAX INTERVALS	2
		3: ALPHA VALUE	30 (1/33333 false alarm rate)
		4: ZMAX VALUE	1200
		5: SEQUENCING	4
		2: FUNCTIONS	
		1: SHOW COUNTS	All approx. the same
		2: DSCR. ADJUST	0.504 & 5.040
		3: CLEAR N-CNTS	
		4: NEU. ENABLE	ON
3: COMM-SET	1: PARAMETERS	1: IP	192.168.001.100
		2: SUBNET	255.255.255.000
		3: DNS	000.000.000.000
		4: GATE WAY	000.000.000.000
			<i>No leading 0's when setting up in a PC</i>

3.3.1 GAMMA PARAMETERS

1. HI/LO LEVELS: Background fault levels
2. INTERVALS: Number of 200ms intervals per comparison
3. OCCUP HOLDIN: Number of 200ms intervals to hold in after occupancy
4. NSIGMA: N*sigma radiation alarm level
5. DET. ONLINE: Number and position of detectors in the system



3.3.1.1 HI/LO LEVELS:

Sets the low and high background fault levels, in **cps per detector**.

If the counts fall outside this window, the system will indicate a HI or LO Gamma background fault, and will not allow further operation until the problem is corrected.

These faults are intended to flag a failure in the detector or electronics and to protect against artificially elevating the background to reduce the monitor's sensitivity. The precise settings will vary with local conditions and requirements, but a good starting point is usually **half** of the average background for the low and **3 times background** of the average background for the high. The previously mentioned percentages are based on a single detector's counts.

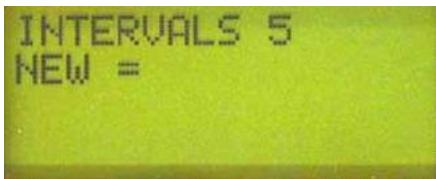


3.3.1.2 INTERVALS:

"INTERVALS" actually controls two functions:

1. The number of 200 ms intervals to "look back" after the system detects occupancy.
2. The number of 200 ms intervals that are used for each alarm comparison.

This feature ensures that the **front** of the approaching object is scanned, and prevents it from affecting the background. The factory setting is **5 intervals** (one second), but the optimum setting may vary with local conditions.



NOTE: *The number of intervals is an important parameter. Reducing the number of intervals results in fewer counts per alarm comparison, (i.e. poorer counting statistics, which in turn increases the measured false alarm rate.)*

If the number of intervals is set to anything except 5, the occupied count rate is NOT in cps. The alarm comparisons will be based on the sum of the counts during the selected number of intervals.

3.3.1.3 OCCUP HOLDIN:

Occupancy HoldIn is the number of 200ms intervals to hold in after the occupancy signal indicates the system is vacant. This feature ensures that the **rear** of the departing vehicle is scanned, and prevents it from affecting the background. The factory setting is **10 intervals** (two seconds) for Vehicle and Train monitors and **5 intervals** for Pedestrian monitors, but the optimum setting may vary with local conditions.

NOTE: *This setting is also used for neutron.*



NOTE: *If using where back to back truck traffic is present set the OCC. HOLDIN to 5*

3.3.1.4 NSIGMA:

Sets N*sigma, the radiation alarm level.

Where N is the number entered and sigma is the standard deviation of the last average background measurement in cps. The n*sigma value filed is a three digit field and must be entered as such. A leading zero must be entered if the n*sigma value is less than 10.0, a 4 n*sigma value must be entered as 04.0. The decimal will automatically be placed.

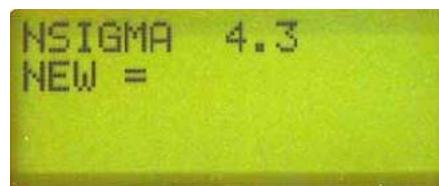
This formula determines the number of counts above background that will trigger a radiation alarm.

$$\text{Alarm Threshold} = \text{Bkg}_{\text{avg}} + N * \text{sigma}$$
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sigma} &= \text{std dev of } \text{Bkg}_{\text{avg}} = \sqrt{\text{Bkg}_{\text{avg}}} \\ \text{If } \text{Bkg}_{\text{avg}} &= 400 \text{ cps} \\ \text{Sigma} &= \sqrt{400} = 20\end{aligned}$$

So, if your alarm set point is 4*sigma,
 $\text{Thresh} = 400 + 4(20) = 480$
The monitor will alarm at 480cps

Four sigma will include ~90% of all counts on a Gaussian distribution, and will result in a measured false alarm rate of approximately 1/1200, and a theoretical false alarm rate of approx. 1/33000.

Six sigma will give you $\sim 1/10^6$ theoretical false alarm rate.



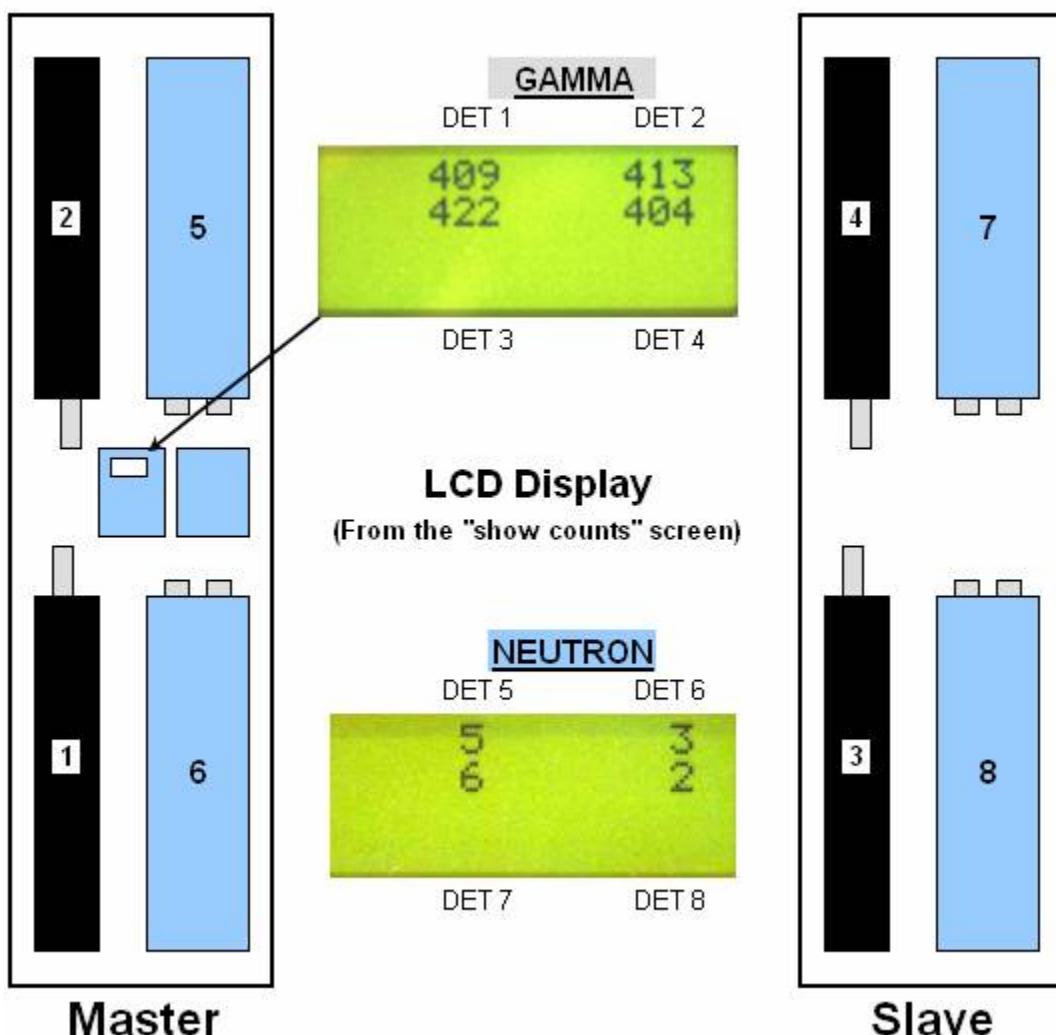
3.3.1.5 DET. ONLINE:

Indicates the detectors in the system which are enabled.

The SC-770 will support up to eight detector inputs. If less than four detectors are installed in a system, the unused inputs must be disabled to allow proper system operation. The DET. ONLINE will normally display "1234". To disable an individual detector, type a zero in its position. For example: typing "1034", would disable detector number 2, the detectors on-line would display 1_34. To enable all four detector inputs (the normal setting for a system) enter "1234", the detectors on-line will display "1234". To enable a Master only system, the detector setup should be "12__"

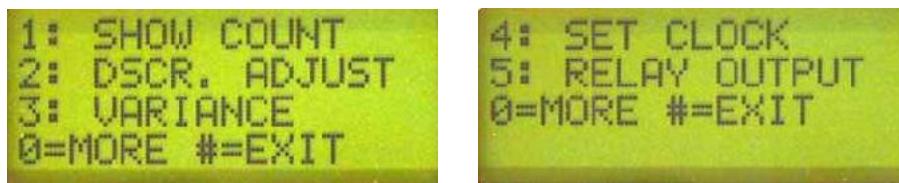


VM-250AGN Detector Arrangement



3.3.2 GAMMA FUNCTIONS

1. SHOW COUNT: Displays detector counts
2. DSCR. ADJUST: Discriminator adjustment
3. VARIANCE: Performs a variance test on the detectors
4. SET CLOCK: Sets system time and date
5. RELAY OUTPUT: Determines functionality of output relay & local alarms



3.3.2.1 SHOW COUNT:

Displays each detector's counts, in cps, updated once per second

NOTE: *All alarms are disabled in the Show Count mode.* Show Count mode will display detector count rates on all operable detectors including those that are disabled in "DET. ONLINE". Press the pound <#> key to exit the Show Count mode.



3.3.2.2 DSCR. ADJUST:

Opens the menu to display and/or adjust the LLD and ULD set points.

The discriminators set the energy levels at which the system will accept counts. The energy window may be changed using the discriminators. The relationship of the discriminator voltage to energy level, in keV, is approximately 1 volt of discriminator level equals 330 keV.

Using this formula, the factory settings equal:

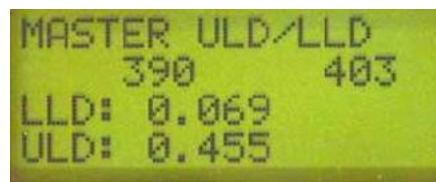
$$\begin{aligned} \text{LLD } 0.069 \text{ volts} &= 22 \text{ keV} \\ \text{ULD } 0.455 \text{ volts} &= 144 \text{ keV} \end{aligned}$$

This relationship is an approximation. In practice, the actual values will vary slightly. Always test the system with the isotope(s) of interest to ensure maximum sensitivity. Refer to the formula for signal to background ratio in Appendix A (Section 10.0) for details on optimizing the discriminator settings for specific isotopes.

If SNM is the primary concern, leaving the discriminators set at the factory defaults of **0.069** and **0.455 volts** is recommended. If the isotopes are unknown, setting the ULD to its maximum setting, **5.040 volts** will improve the high energy response.

The master and slave discriminators are set independently to permit maximum flexibility in programming the system. In almost all cases, the settings will be the same for both the master and slave pillar.

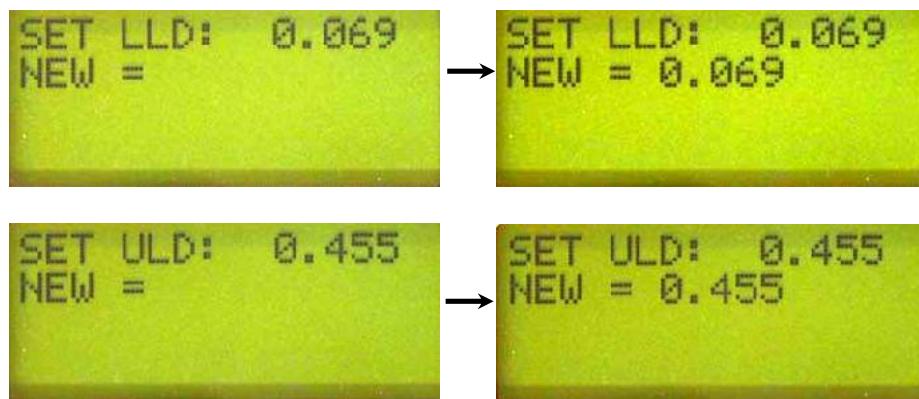
NOTE: *After changing the discriminator settings, always run a variance test to ensure that system noise is not affecting the count data.*



Three methods of adjustment are provided:

1. Direct Entry: Press the zero <0> key from the "MASTER ULD/LLD" menu. The operator will be prompted for a "NEW =" LLD setting. Enter the new value, the first digit entered is volts, the second digit entered is tenths of a volt, etc., and press the pound <#> key, or simply press the pound <#> key to accept the current setting. **NOTE:** *Since the DACs have limited resolution, manual entries will be rounded to nearest value the DACs can output.* Once the pound <#> key has been pressed, the ULD menu will be presented. Use the same method to set the ULD. This sets the discriminator levels for the master pillar. After the discriminators in the master pillar have been set, the menu heading will change to "SLAVE ULD/LLD".

Repeat the above process to set the discriminators for the slave pillar.



2. Manual Adjustment: At the "MASTER ULD/LLD" menu, the discriminators may be adjusted one step at a time while observing the counts from both detectors.

The following keys are used:

- <1> increments the LLD by one step (approximately 0.0098 volts)
- <7> decrements the LLD by one step
- <3> increments the ULD by one step (approximately 0.0196 volts)
- <9> decrements the ULD by one step

When the settings are satisfactory, press the pound <#> key to accept the settings and advance the menu for the slave pillar. The display will change from "MASTER ULD/LLD" to "SLAVE ULD/LLD" to indicate that the discriminators in the slave pillar are ready to be adjusted.

Repeat the process for the slave pillar.

3. Factory Defaults: Pressing the asterisk <*> key at either the master or slave screen will load the default discriminator settings of **LLD = 0.069** and **ULD = 0.455** for a given pillar. Complete this step for both the Master and Slave pillar.

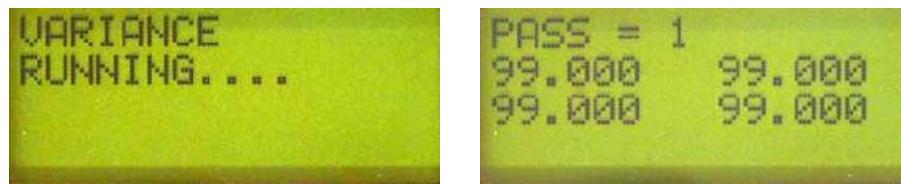


3.3.2.3 VARIANCE:

Performs a variance test on all detectors.

The SC-770 runs 15 second variance passes. TSA recommends running five, 15 second passes. After five passes all variance readings should be less than **0.150**. Refer to [Appendix A \(Section 10.0\)](#) for further detail on the variance test and the formulas used. Press the pound <#> key to terminate the variance test.

NOTE: *The variance for a detector that is disabled or disconnected will be 99.000*



Variance mode performs a check to see that successive measurements produce the same amount of counts in each data run $\pm 0.15\%$.

NOTE: *For a successful variance test to run, all movement in the immediate vicinity of the pillars must be ceased throughout the duration of the test. A vehicle, person, or object moving through, behind or around the pillars could cause a detector or detectors to fail the variance test. The shielding, due to an object's attenuation may change the count rate sufficiently to cause a test failure.*

3.3.2.4 SET CLOCK:

Sets the system time and date.

The operator will be prompted to enter the hours (in 24-hour format), minutes, month, date, and year (last two digits only) from the keypad. When the pound <#> key is pressed after the last entry, the data is written to the internal clock/calendar.



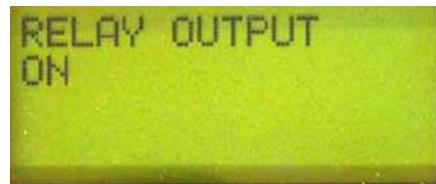
3.3.2.5 RELAY OUTPUT:

Determines functionality of output relay and local alarms.

Entering <1> = OFF, disables local audio and visual alarms and fault indicator after power up.

Entering <2> = ON, enables local audio and visual alarms and fault indicator after power up.

Entering <3> = AUTO, local audio and visual alarms are disabled unless the Ethernet connection is lost, then the system will automatically revert to “ON”.



3.3.3 ADVANCED GAMMA

1. ALGORITHM
2. BKG. TIME
3. SHOW VERSION
4. CLEAR G-CNTS
5. F-ALARM TEST
6. BKG. NSIGMA
7. SYSTEM I.D.
8. PROFILING

1: ALGORITHM
 2: BKG. TIME
 3: SHOW VERSION
 0=MORE #=EXIT

4: CLEAR G-CNTS
 5: F-ALARM TEST
 6: BKG. NSIGMA
 0=MORE #=EXIT

7: SYSTEM I.D.
 8: PROFILING
 0=MORE #=EXIT

3.3.3.1 ALGORITHM:

Permits the operator to select various configurations of gamma detectors to be included in the alarm comparisons. This allows the operator to optimize the system operation for local conditions. When this mode is selected, the selections will be presented on the display one at a time. Pressing any key, except the <#> will toggle the calculation on and off. To accept the current setting, press the <#> key to step to the next selection.

The available selections are:

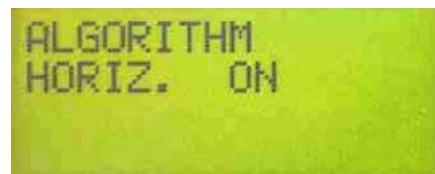
SUM: Performs an alarm comparison on the **sum of all detectors** in the system, usually four (this results in 1 alarm comparison per occupied interval).

HORIZONTAL: Performs an alarm comparison on the **sum of the two top detectors and the sum of the two bottom detectors** (this results in 2 alarm comparisons per occupied interval)

VERTICAL: Performs an alarm comparison on the **sum of the upper and the lower detectors in each pillar** (this results in 2 alarm comparisons per occupied interval).

SINGLE: Performs alarm comparisons on **each detector individually** (this results in either 2 or 4 alarm comparisons per occupied interval depending on the number of detectors).

The standard Algorithm configuration for **pedestrian monitors** is with *SUM* and *HORIZONTAL* calculations enabled. This set-up will result in 3 alarm comparisons per interval.



3 comparisons each 200mSec x 2 sec = 30 alarm comparisons for a 2 second occupancy.

The standard Algorithm configuration for **Train and Vehicle monitors** is with *SUM* and *VERTICAL* calculations enabled. Again, this set-up will result in 3 alarm comparisons per interval.



3 comparisons each 200mSec x 3 sec = 45 alarm comparisons for a 3 second occupancy.

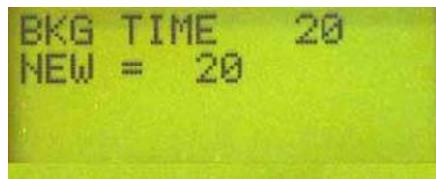
The Algorithm configuration has a direct impact on the false alarm rate. The standard configurations listed above will produce a false alarm rate of 1/1000 occupancies. If the configuration is changed to enable the “single” option, 4 additional alarm comparisons are made per 200mSec interval (one for each detector). While this will increase the sensitivity of the system, the false alarm rate will increase to 1/500 occupancies.

3.3.3.2 BKG TIME:

Sets the background counting time for the system.

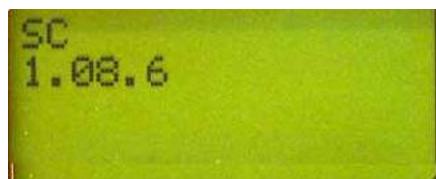
Press <1> to increment the time by 5 seconds, press <7> to decrement the time by 5 seconds, and press <#> to accept the setting. Range is from **20 - 120** seconds. **NOTE:** *Changing this setting will cause the system to power cycle and collect a new background.*

*If you are in an area with large background fluctuations, you can increase the BKG Time to help average out those background spikes over a longer period of time (~1 minute).



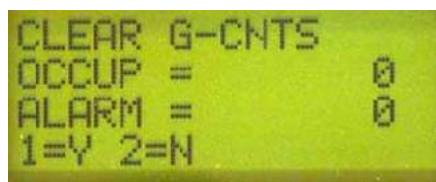
3.3.3.3 SHOW VERSION:

Displays the firmware version currently installed.



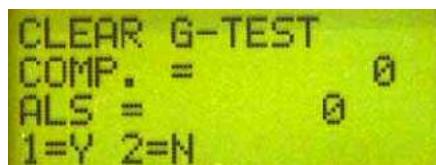
3.3.3.4 CLEAR G-CNTS:

The SC-770 counts the number of occupancies and alarms since the system was turned on or since midnight. **NOTE:** *Counts are cleared at midnight every night.* These numbers are displayed here. The counter may be cleared by pressing <1>, pressing any other key exits this mode without clearing the counters. Each time the system is power cycled these numbers will be cleared from memory.



3.3.3.5 F-ALARM TEST:

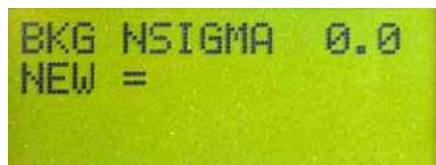
The False Alarm Test displays the number of alarm comparisons that have been made and the number of alarms that were detected. These values are cleared when the system is turned off. The primary use for this feature is to test the number of nuisance alarms [in a controlled environment](#).



3.3.3.6 BKG. NSIGMA:

Sets the sigma value for a "throw-through alarm".

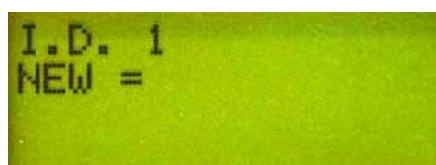
This routine runs continuously in background mode to ensure that a source is not thrown through the monitor without an occupancy being sensed. Throw-through alarm comparisons are performed every 200 ms during background mode. The range is from **0.0** to **99.9**. Setting the value to **0.0** will disable this feature. A very high false alarm rate can occur if this value is set too low.



3.3.3.7 SYSTEM ID:

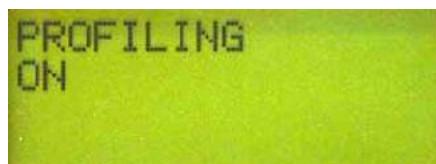
Assigns an identification number to the system.

The number is used to uniquely identify the system to a PC. This number must be used by the PC to establish a communications link. This range of this number is **1 - 32,767**. This number is set to **1** when the system is shipped from the factory.



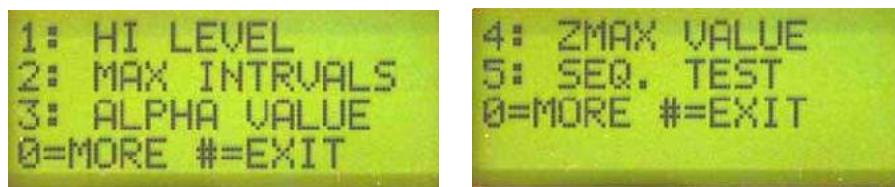
3.3.3.8 PROFILING:

The controller can be set to continuously output an ASCII data string to the Ethernet and RS-232 outputs. The display will show "ON" or "OFF". Pressing any key other than the <**#**> key toggles the setting. The <**#**> key accepts the current setting refer to [**Section 11.0 Appendix B**](#) Data String Outputs.



3.3.4 NEUTRON PARAMETERS

1. HI LEVEL: HI background fault level
2. MAX INTRVALS: Maximum number of one second intervals for alarm comparison
3. ALPHA VALUE: False alarm rate
4. ZMAX VALUE: Alarm value after MAX intervals is reached
5. SEQ TEST: Forces a neutron alarm if set point is exceeded



3.3.4.1 HI LEVELS:

Sets the high background fault level, in [cps per detector bank](#).

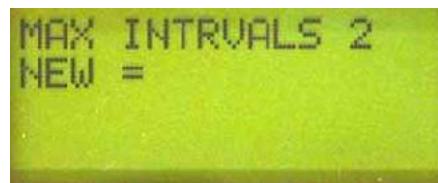
If the counts exceed this level the system will indicate a HI background fault and will not allow further operation until the problem is corrected. This level should be set to alarm if the average background deviates too far from normal, normally set at \sim [50](#) cps per detector bank. This alarm is intended to flag a failure in the electronics.

NOTE: *There are no LO neutron alarms because the neutron background routinely fluctuates to zero counts per second per bank of detector tubes.*



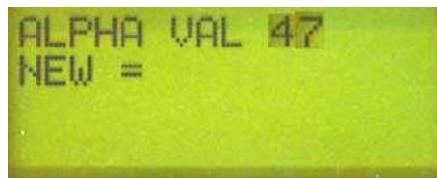
3.3.4.2 MAX INTRVALS:

Maximum number of one second intervals used in the test before the result is compared to the ZMAX value. The range is [\(0 - 20\)](#) intervals, the factory default setting [2](#).



3.3.4.3 ALPHA VALUE:

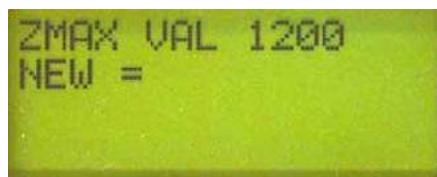
Alpha value is a term used to express the false alarm rate and, its value is used to select the alarm and background values used in the algorithm. If this number is not entered exactly, the selected rate will be the closest lower value. Normally set at **47**.



Alpha Value:	Approximate false alarm rate:	Z Alarm Value
12785	1/78	433
9459	1/106	462
6924	1/144	492
5016	1/200	524
3596	1/278	555
2551	1/392	588
1791	1/558	621
1245	1/803	656
856	1/1168	690
583	1/1715	726
393	1/2545	762
262	1/3817	799
173	1/5780	836
113	1/8850	874
73	1/13699	912
47	1/21277	950
30	1/33333	989
19	1/52632	1028
11	1/90909	1075
7	1/142857	1112
4	1/250000	1160

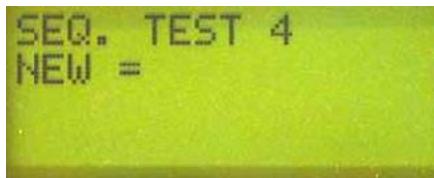
3.3.4.4 ZMAX VALUE:

This is the alarm threshold that is used if the controller has counted to MAX intervals without an alarm decision. Its range is from **0 - 1200**. An alarm will occur if this value is less than the current Z value after MAX intervals. The factory default setting is **1200**, which effectively disables this feature.



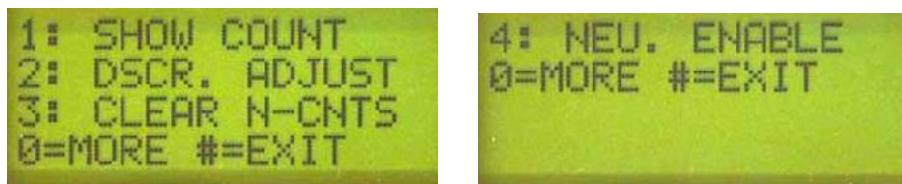
3.3.4.5 SEQ. TEST:

The sequential number sets the number of consecutive 200ms intervals above background, needed to allow a potential neutron alarm or HI fault condition to be acknowledged. The normal setting is **4**. (800 mSecs)



3.3.5 NEUTRON FUNCTIONS

1. SHOW COUNT: Displays detector counts
2. DSCR. ADJUST: Discriminator adjustment
3. CLEAR N-CNTS: Clears occupancies and alarms since power up
4. NEU. ENABLE: Enables the neutron channels

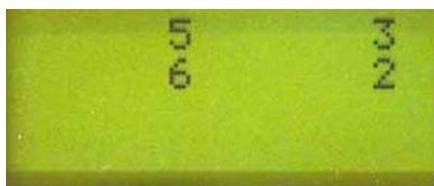


3.3.5.1 SHOW COUNT:

Displays each detector bank counts, in cps, updated once per second. (if intervals have been set to something other than 5 the counts will not be represented in cps, reference [Section 3.3.1.2](#).)

Press the pound <#> key to exit the show count mode. The neutron counts will vary from one location to the next, but generally the background per detector bank will be between 0 – 10.

NOTE: All alarms are disabled in the Show Count mode. Show Count mode will display the counts of all detector banks regardless of whether they are enabled or not.



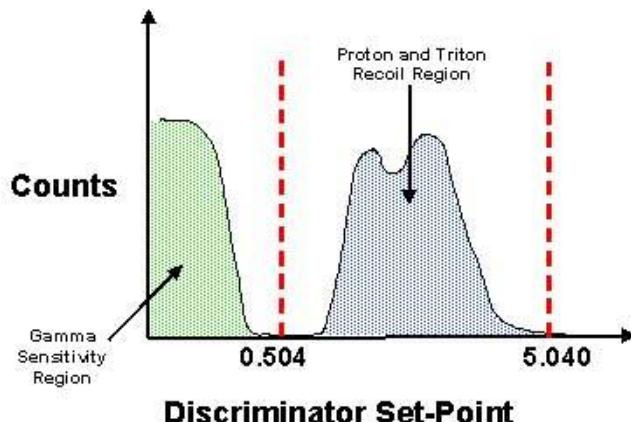
3.3.5.2 DSCR. ADJUST:

Opens the menu to display and/or adjust the LLD and ULD set points.

The discriminators set the energy levels at which the system will accept counts.

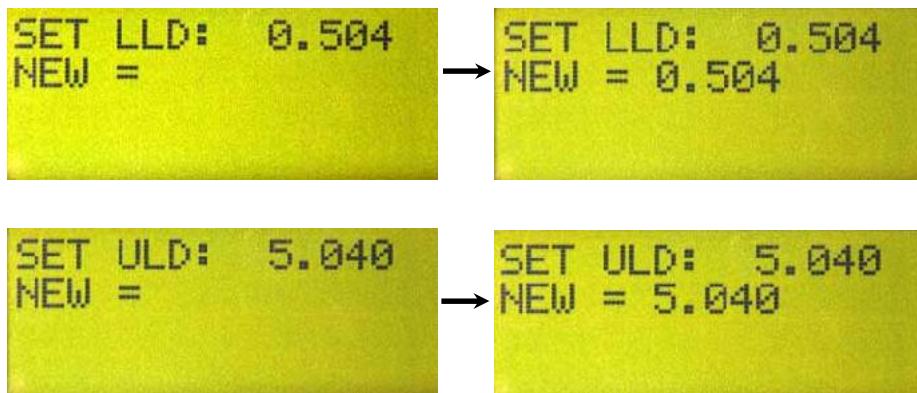
Neutron levels set to factory defaults of **0.504** and **5.040** volts are normally acceptable.

The master and slave discriminators are set independently to permit maximum flexibility in programming the system. In almost all cases the settings will be the same for both pillars.



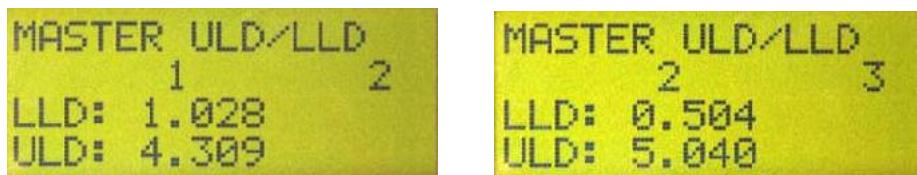
Three methods of adjustment are provided:

1. **Direct Entry:** reference [Section 3.3.2.2](#) for direct entry method.



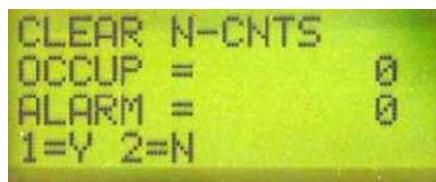
2. **Manual Adjustment:** reference [Section 3.3.2.2](#) for manual adjustment method.

3. **Factory Defaults:** Pressing the asterisk **<*>** key at either the master or slave screen will load the default discriminator settings: **LLD = 0.504** and **ULD = 5.040** for a given pillar. Complete this step for both the Master and Slave pillar.



3.3.5.3 CLEAR N-CNTS:

The SC-770 keeps a record of the number of occupancies and alarms since it was turned on. These numbers are displayed here. The counter may be cleared by pressing <1>, pressing any other key exits this mode without clearing the counters. Each time the system is power cycled these numbers will be cleared from memory.

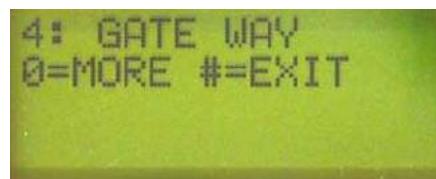


3.3.5.4 NEU. ENABLE:

Pressing a <1> enables the neutron channels; pressing a <0> disables them.



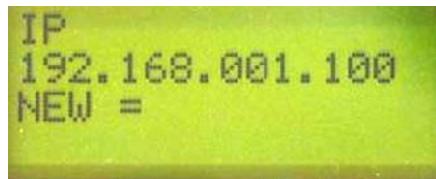
3.3.6 COMM SET



3.3.6.1 IP:

Enter the desired IP address using the keypad. All entries must be 3 digits, if a one or two digit value is used, it must be padded with leading zeros. (i.e. 192.168.001.101)

NOTE: When entering an IP address into a Computer program all leading zeros must be removed.
(i.e. 192.168.1.101)



3.3.6.2 SUBNET:

Enter desired value.

SUBNET
255.255.255.000
NEW =

3.3.6.3 DNS:

DNS
000.000.000.000
NEW =

3.3.6.4 GATEWAY:

GATE WAY
000.000.000.000
NEW =

NOTE: *DNS & Gateway are not used in a local area network and should be set to zero.*

3.4 OPERATIONAL TEST / INSTALLATION CHECKLIST

Operational Test Form

Monitor Location : _____ Monitor Spacing: _____ Monitor SN: _____

SC-770 SN: _____ **SCA-775 (Master)** SN: _____ **SCA-775 (Slave)** SN: _____

GAMMA PARAMETER SETTINGS **FIRMWARE VERSION:** _____ **SYSTEM I.D.:** _____

Low Alarm: _____ High Alarm: _____ Intervals: _____ Occ Hold In: _____ N*Sigma: _____ Det. Online: _____

LLD (Master): _____ LLD (Slave): _____ Relay Output: On Off Auto

ULD (Master): _____ ULD (Slave): _____ Algorithm: Sum Horz Vert Single

GAIN SETTINGS (Mstr) 1st Stage: _____ 2nd Stage: _____ **(Slv)** 1st Stage: _____ 2nd Stage: _____

HIGH VOLTAGE Master: _____ Vdc Slave: _____ Vdc

BACKGROUND CPS Det 1: _____ Det 2: _____ **Avg. Total:** _____ Det 3: _____ Det 4: _____

Isotope Used: _____ Original Activity: _____ Mfg. on Date: _____ Current Activity: _____

NEUTRON PARAMETER SETTINGS

High Alarm: _____ Max Intervals: _____ Alpha Value: _____ ZMax: _____ Sequence Test: _____

LLD (Master): _____ ULD (Master): _____ LLD (Slave): _____ ULD (Slave): _____

HIGH VOLTAGE Master: _____ Vdc _____ Slave: _____ Vdc _____

BACKGROUND CPS Det 1: _____ Det 2: _____ **Avg. Total:** _____ Det 3: _____ Det 4: _____

Isotope Used: _____ Original Activity: _____ Mfg. on Date: _____ Current Activity: _____

COMM-SET PARAMETER SETTINGS

IP: _____ **SUBNET:** _____ **DNS:** _____ **GATEWAY:** _____

GENERAL CHECK

- ac Wiring Correct
- Pillar to Pillar Connections
- Check NVRAM Battery **V**
- Connect Battery
- Check for Short
- Turn LD260 on
- Power Supply Voltage **V**
- Verify Audio / Visual Alarms
- Align 1st & 2nd Stage Gains
- Weather Seal Cross Bars

GENERAL CONTINUED

- Test RS-232 Output
- Test Media Convert Output
- Tamper Switch Function
- Tamper Switches Secured
- Battery Voltage **V**
- Offsets Between -1 & -15mv
- Thru Beam Sensor Function
- Ultrasonic Sensor Function
- Verify Amber Light Function
- Utility Cabinet Switch Secured

GAMMA

- Run Variance
- Set Clock / Date
- Check Bkg. Time (20 sec.)
- Check Bkg. Nsigma (0.0)
- Check Profiling (ON)
- Verify Gamma Alarm
- Verify Gamma LOW Fault
- Verify Gamma HI Fault
- BNC GND Adjust

NEUTRON

- Neutron Enable (ON)
- Verify Neutron Alarm
- Verify Neutron HI Fault
- Charging System Check
- Desiccant Placed
- Bottom Foamed In
- Media Conv. Half Duplex

Test Completed By: _____

Date: _____

4.0 PC COMMUNICATIONS

The TSA PC Communications Program (SC-770 Com) is supplied on the CD that ships with the system documentation. The program requires an IBM/PC compatible computer running Microsoft Windows XP, 2000, NT4, 98, or 95. The program allows the operator to examine the system parameters and download data from the non-volatile RAM

NOTE: *Communications with the SC-770 Com program will not work properly if profiling is turned ON. Profiling must be turned on for monitoring continuous (state of health), messages via Ethernet or serial communications in Hyper Terminal.*

4.1 INSTALLING THE SOFTWARE

To install the SC-770 com program, go to www.tsasystems.com and select the **Archives** pull down menu at the top of the screen, next select **Software**, this should bring up a list of downloadable software options. Click on **SC-770ComSetUp** which is under the Communications Software heading. Save the file to the desired location on the hard drive. After the file has been saved go to the location of the saved file and click on the SC770 setup file. The program will walk you through the rest of the installation.

4.2 SETTING THE PORT NUMBER

Selects the port that is to be used to communicate with the PM / VM / TM system.

The value is immediately changed and stored in the configuration file. If the selected port is not available a warning message will be displayed. When the correct COM port is selected the RX, (receive), box will flash green every 5 seconds if in the Gamma or Neutron Show Count tab, indicating the COM program is receiving data form the SC-770 controller.

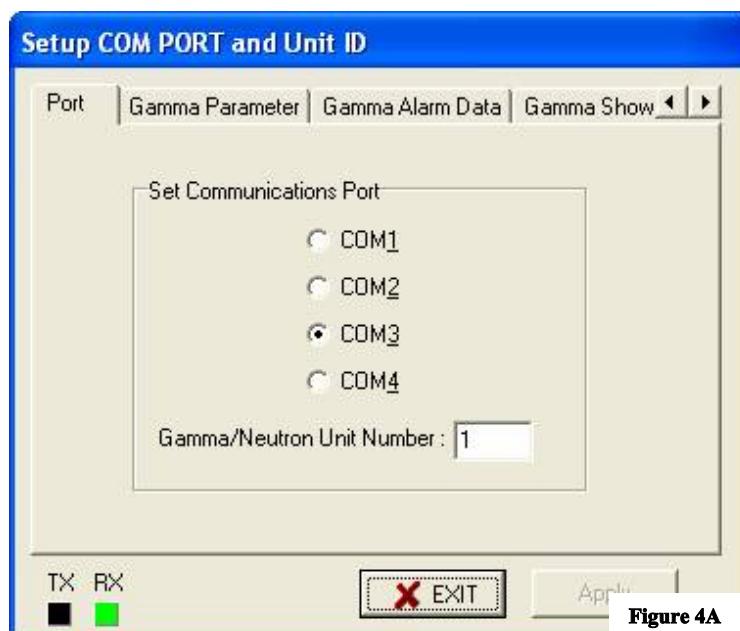
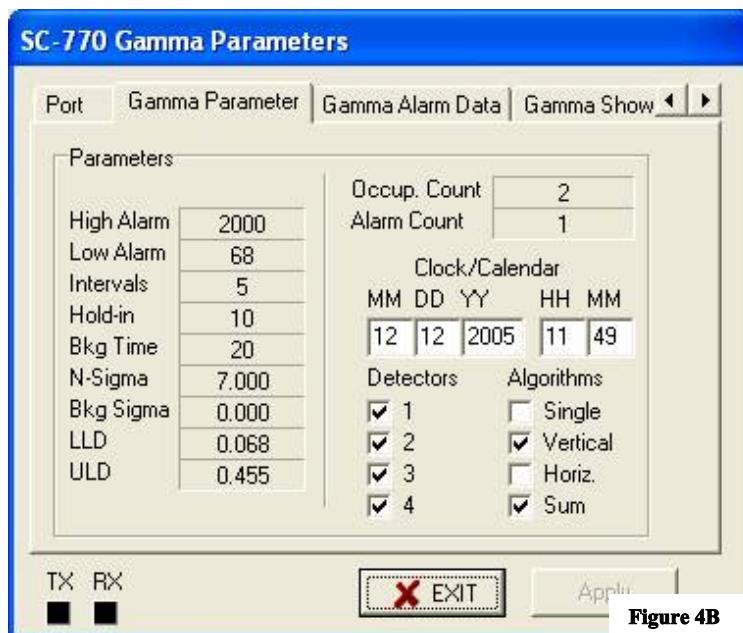


Figure 4A

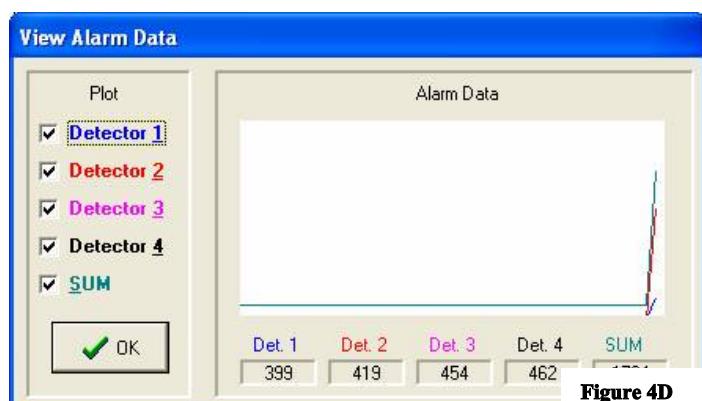
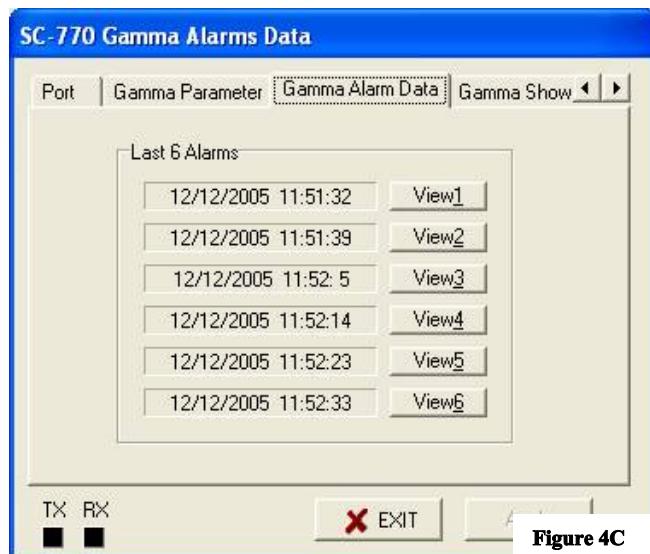
4.3 GAMMA PARAMETERS

Permits the operator to view the gamma parameters.
The parameters cannot be changed from the PC.



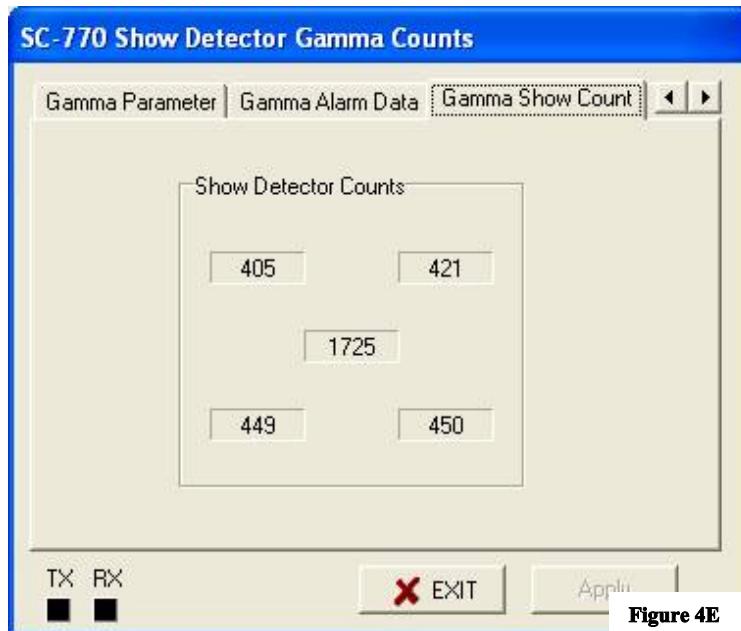
4.3.1 Gamma Alarm Data

Displays the date, time and counts from the last six gamma alarms.
The View tab, shown in figure 4D, displays the data leading up to the alarm in a graph format.



4.3.2 Gamma Show Count

Displays the gamma counts, in cps, for each detector and the sum.
The data is updated every 5 seconds.


Figure 4E

4.4 PORTAL HISTORY

Allows the operator to download the entire contents of the system's non-volatile RAM, or any number of the most recent records. After the data is downloaded, the operator may elect to view the current download or skip this option. If the operator chooses to view the history data file, it will appear as the sample below.


Figure 4F

The screenshot shows a software interface titled "View History Record". It displays a table of historical data records. The columns include Date/Time, Power Up, and various background count values (N-Avg Bkg, G-Avg Bkg, Neu. HFault). The data is as follows:

Date/Time	Power Up	0	0	0	0	0
12/11/2011 0: 2:18	Power Up	0	0	0	0	0
12/11/2011 0: 2:45	Power Up	0	0	0	0	0
13/11/2011 1: 4:58	N-Avg Bkg	7	1	2	2	2
13/11/2011 1: 4:58	G-Avg Bkg	1717	400	422	442	453
13/11/2011 1:17:45	Neu. HFault	4028	783	1090	1064	1091
13/11/2011 2:14:20	N-Avg Bkg	30	6	9	7	8
13/11/2011 2:14:20	G-Avg Bkg	1742	405	433	447	457
13/11/2011 3:14:20	N-Avg Bkg	8	2	2	2	2
13/11/2011 3:14:20	G-Avg Bkg	1740	406	428	448	458
13/11/2011 4:14:20	N-Avg Bkg	8	2	2	2	2
13/11/2011 4:14:20	G-Avg Bkg	1729	403	425	446	455
13/11/2011 5:14:20	N-Avg Bkg	8	2	2	2	2
13/11/2011 5:14:20	G-Avg Bkg	1724	402	423	444	455
13/11/2011 6:14:20	N-Avg Bkg	8	2	2	2	2
13/11/2011 6:14:20	G-Avg Bkg	1723	398	418	450	457
13/11/2011 7:14:20	N-Avg Bkg	8	2	2	2	2
13/11/2011 7:14:20	G-Avg Bkg	1735	402	421	453	459
13/11/2011 8:14:20	N-Avg Bkg	8	2	2	2	2
13/11/2011 8:14:20	G-Avg Bkg	1744	404	424	455	461
13/11/2011 9:14:20	N-Avg Bkg	8	2	2	2	2

Figure 4G

4.4.1 Downloading Portal History Using SC-770 Com

- With the monitor turned ON, plug the female end of the 9 pin Serial to Serial cable *figure 4H* into your laptop *figure 4I*.



Figure 4H



Figure 4I

- Plug the male end of the cable into the serial port on the top of the SC-770 as pictured below.

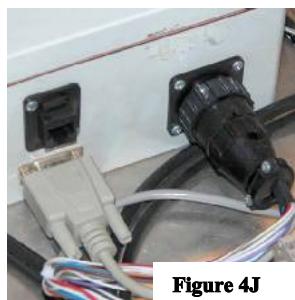


Figure 4J



Figure 4K

- Double click on the **SC-770Comm** icon on your desktop



Figure 4L

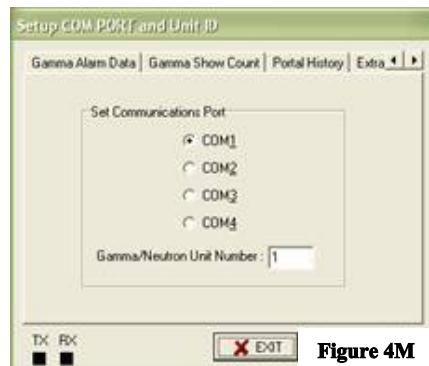


Figure 4M

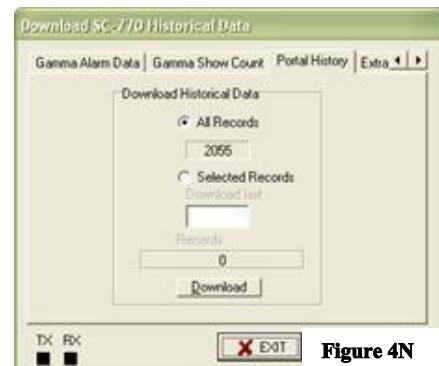


Figure 4N

- The default setting under "Download Historical Data" will have "All Records" selected *figure 4O*, leave this setting as it is and click on the "Download" button

6. Select the desired location of the file to be saved, by using the pull down menu on the "Save in:" box, then type desired file name in the "File Name:" box, next click the "Save" button

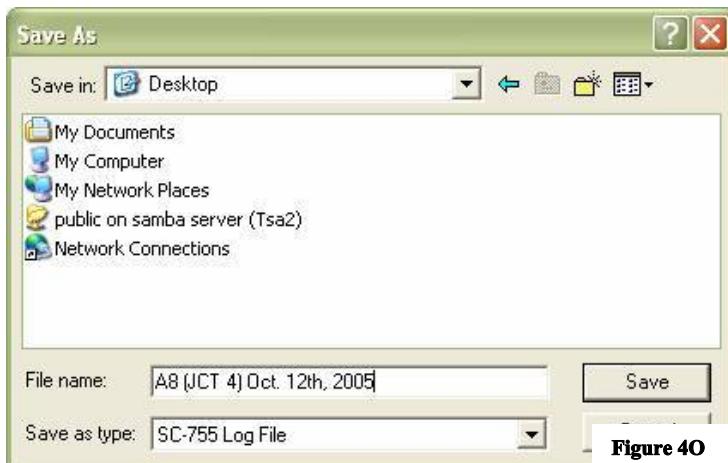
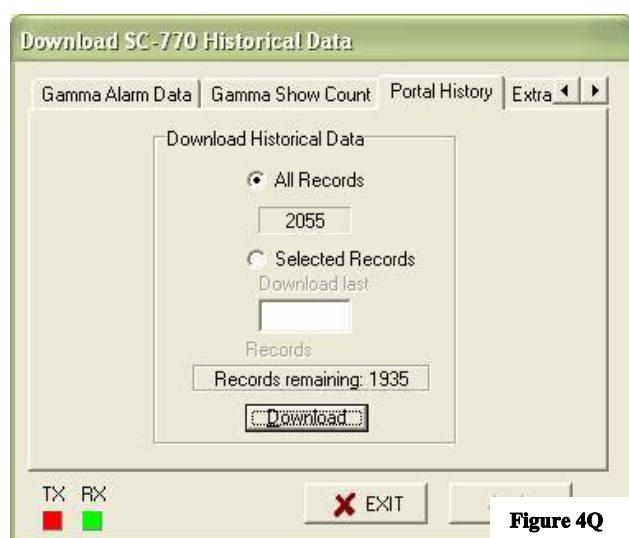

Figure 4O

Figure 4P

7. The records will begin downloading to the specified file name. The **TX** (Transmit) and **RX** (Receive) lights will flicker back and forth until the process has completed. After the download has completed, a "Download Complete" message box will be displayed. Click on the "No" button if you do not want to view the data, if you choose to view the data, a screen titled "View History Record" will appear. You can scroll through the data using the PgUp and PgDn buttons on your keyboard.


Figure 4Q

View History Record	
23/4/1982 3:28:51	Power Up 0 0 0 0 0
23/4/1982 4:28:53	N-Avg Blkg 4 1 1 1 1
23/4/1982 4:28:53	G-Avg Blkg 1688 378 404 460 446
23/4/1982 5:28:53	N-Avg Blkg 4 1 1 1 1
23/4/1982 5:28:53	G-Avg Blkg 1679 376 399 460 444
23/4/1982 6: 7:25	Low Alarm 892 0 5 452 435
23/4/1982 6: 7:39	Tamper 0 0 0 0 0
23/4/1982 6: 7:56	Power Up 0 0 0 0 0
23/4/1982 6:23:13	Power Up 0 0 0 0 0
23/4/1982 6:47:10	Power Up 0 0 0 0 0
23/4/1982 7: 7:43	Power Up 0 0 0 0 0
23/4/1982 7:12:22	Power Up 0 0 0 0 0
23/4/1982 7:12:47	Low Alarm 925 0 0 474 451
23/4/1982 7:25:19	Power Up 0 0 0 0 0
30/4/1982 8:22:51	Power Up 0 0 0 0 0
30/4/1982 8:23:16	Low Alarm 991 0 0 468 523
30/4/1982 8:23:31	High Alarm 7947 5807 1034 483 523
30/4/1982 8:23:36	High Alarm 11695 9331 1558 483 523
30/4/1982 8:23:41	High Alarm 15212 12200 2014 476 522
30/4/1982 8:23:46	High Alarm 16779 13444 2345 476 514
30/4/1982 8:23:51	High Alarm 16240 10247 4996 477 520
30/4/1982 8:23:56	High Alarm 15895 7229 7660 483 523
30/4/1982 8:24: 1	High Alarm 16332 5311 10008 491 522
30/4/1982 8:24: 6	High Alarm 16240 5433 9792 492 523
30/4/1982 8:24:11	High Alarm 16409 8142 7254 491 522
30/4/1982 8:24:16	High Alarm 14375 8895 4479 491 510
30/4/1982 8:24:21	High Alarm 10799 8035 1774 493 497

Figure 4R

4.4.2 Extra

The "About SC-770 Com" button displays the version information of the program as seen in *figure 4U*. The "View Saved History File" button opens a file viewer window as seen in *figure 4T*. The files may also be viewed using Notepad or any other text editor.

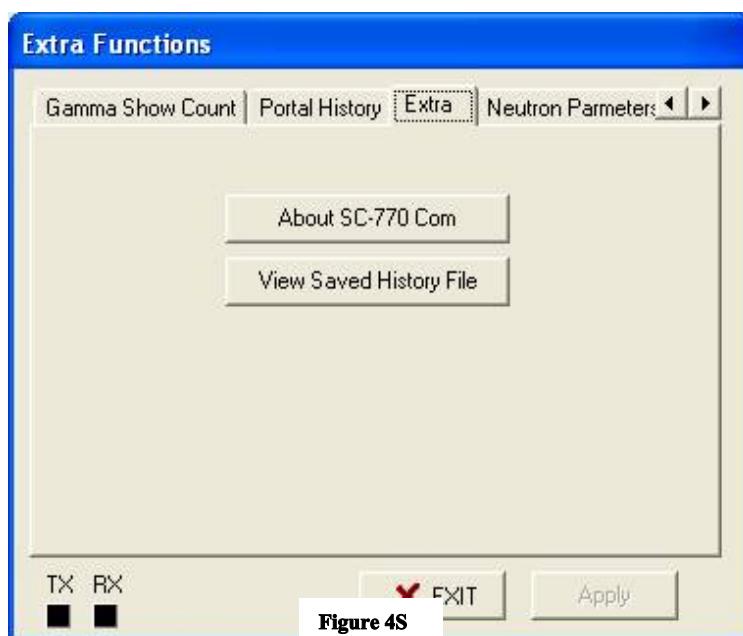
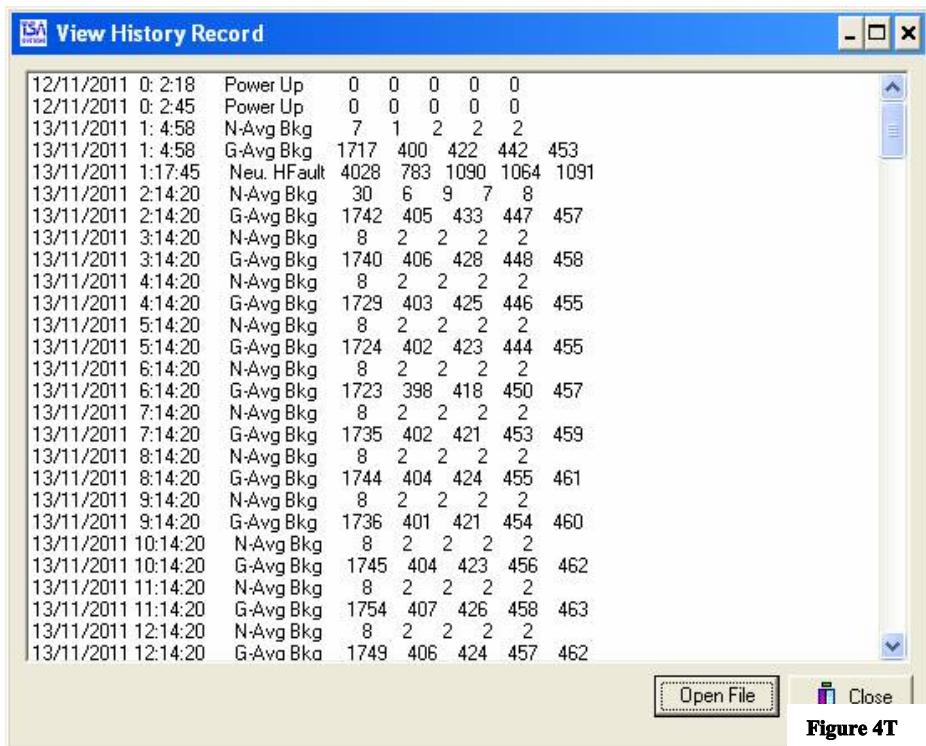

Figure 4S

Figure 4T

Figure 4U

4.5 NEUTRON PARAMETERS

Permits the operator to view the neutron parameters.
The parameters cannot be changed from the PC.

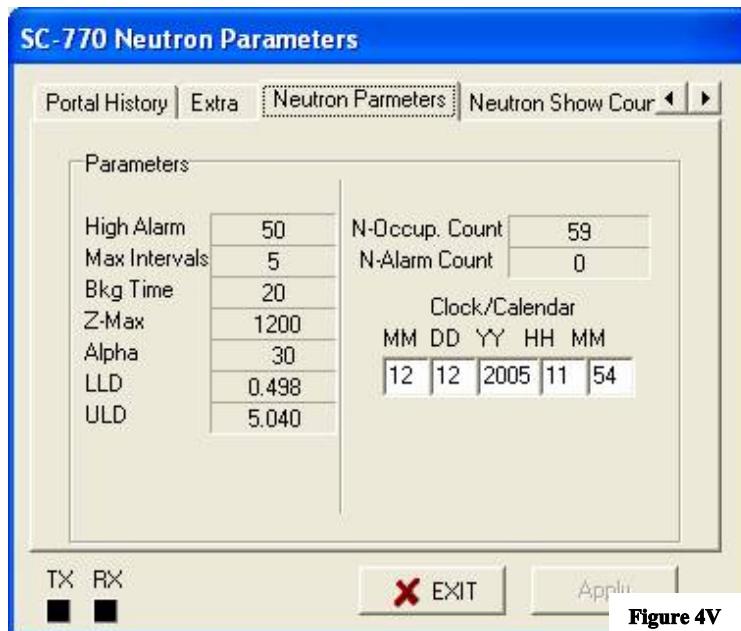


Figure 4V

4.5.1 Neutron Show Count

Displays the neutron counts, in cps, for each detector and the sum.
The data is updated every second.

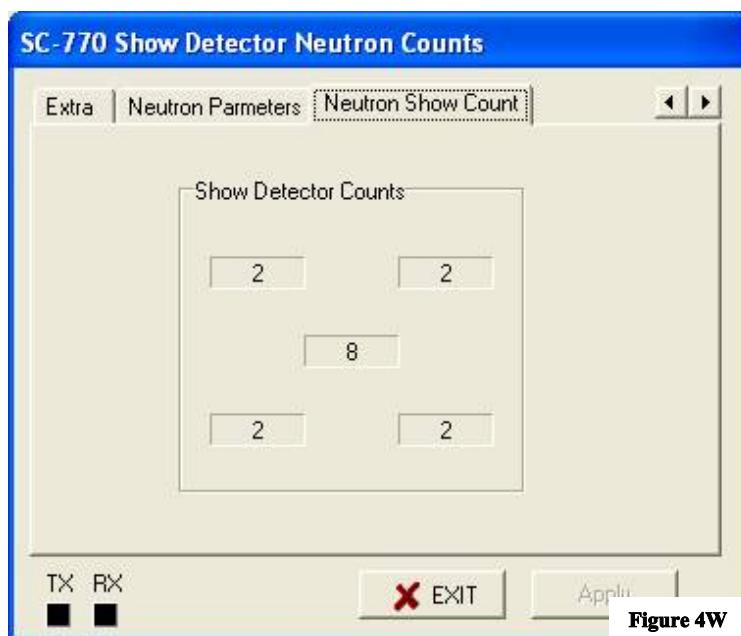


Figure 4W

5.0 THEORY OF OPERATION

The software algorithms are totally different for the gamma and neutron systems. GAMMA OVERVIEW covers the gamma operation only. Refer to NEUTRON OVERVIEW for details on how the neutron algorithm works.

5.1 GAMMA OVERVIEW

The portal monitor makes its decisions for radiation alarms in the following manner. A level for the desired alarm threshold ($n^*\sigma$) is selected by the operator using the keypad. Whenever an occupancy is sensed, the monitor enters FAST COUNT mode and begins making alarm comparisons based on the parameters that have been stored in the controller's FLASH memory.

When **unoccupied**, the portal monitor constantly updates the background count to reflect changes in the environment. The background is updated in **5 second increments**, with the **current background** reading equal to the **one-second average** of the background time. This updates the background completely every selected background time (**20-120 seconds**).

When the unit is **occupied**, it ignores the current 5-second background interval, and goes into FAST COUNT mode. The monitor collects its counts in **200 millisecond** intervals. For example, if the number of intervals is set to **5**, the alarm comparison will be based on **1.0 second** rolling sum data sets ($5 \times 200\text{mSec}$). **This sum of counts is then compared to an alarm level which is normalized to that number of intervals.**

The number of intervals should be selected based on an average monitoring time.

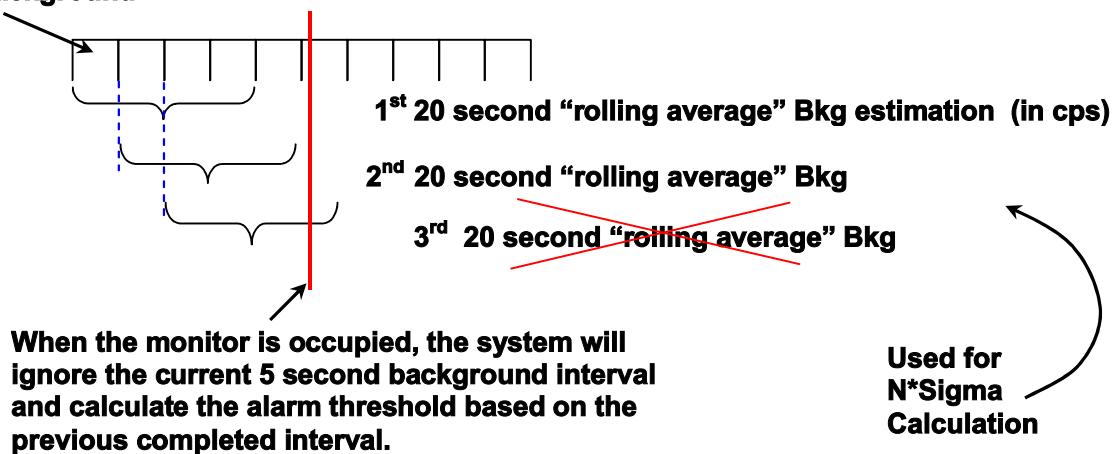
The **normal speed for vehicles** passing through the monitor is **5 mph / 8 kph**. The summed counts of the chosen number of intervals should reflect the time a given point on a vehicle will be in the detection zone, resulting in the maximum probability of detecting an alarm condition. The normal **passage time for a pedestrian** is approximately **2 seconds**.

While the monitor is occupied, **it makes an alarm comparison*** every **200 milliseconds**, based on a rolling sum of the most recent "**n**" x **200 millisecond** intervals normalized to the number of intervals to output in cps.* *Actually the monitor makes several alarm comparisons every 200 milli seconds depending on the "Algorithm" set-up. See Section 3.3.3.1.*

The intervals are stored continuously, so that as soon as the monitor is occupied, it waits for the current interval to end, then sums the counts in the selected number of intervals and makes an alarm comparison. This means that if the monitor is set to five intervals, it is effectively starting to monitor the passage 1 second before the monitor has been occupied. This is called "**look back.**" The monitor will continue to make comparisons until the "**occupancy hold-in**" time has expired after the end of the occupancy. This is called "**look after.**" The "occupancy hold-in" forces the unit to continue to make alarm comparisons after the occupancy detector has cleared (look after). The amount of time selected for this parameter is based on the estimated speed of passage and pillar spacing.

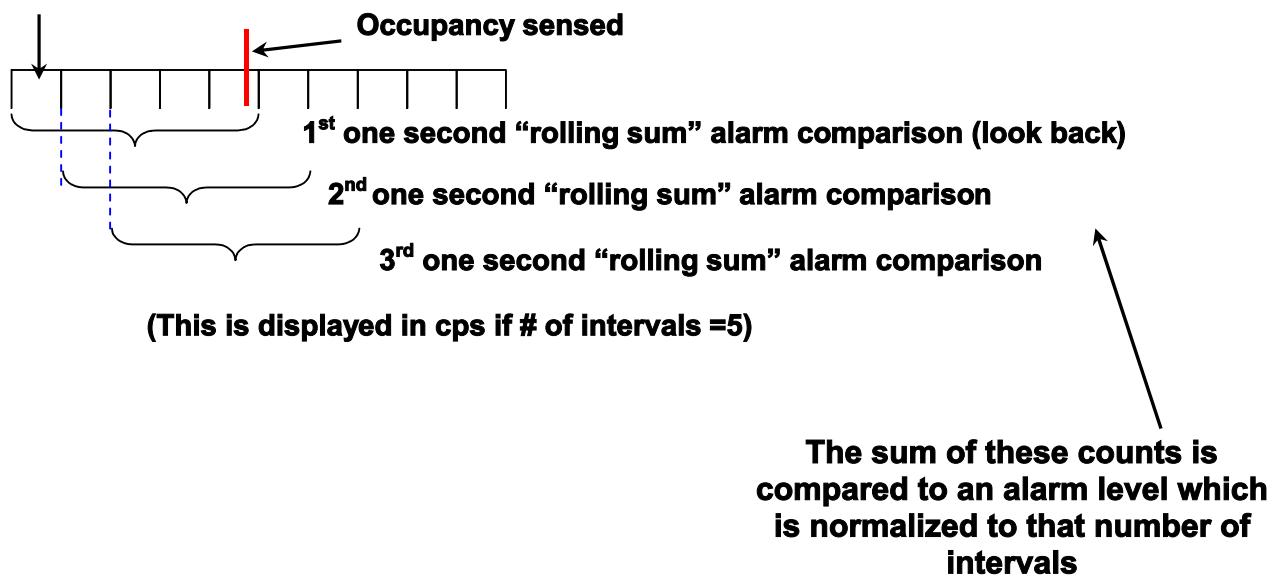
Gamma Background

5 second background



Gamma Occupancy

200 mSec interval



5.2 NEUTRON OVERVIEW

The portal monitor makes its decisions for neutron radiation alarms in the following manner. A level for Alpha is selected using the keypad. Whenever the occupancy detector senses that a the monitor is occupied, the monitor enters FAST COUNT mode and starts making alarm comparisons based on the parameters that have been stored in the controller's NVRAM.

When unoccupied, the portal monitor constantly updates the background count to reflect changes in the environment. The background is updated in **5 second increments**, with the current background reading equal to the **one-second rolling average** of the last four **5 second intervals**. This updates the background completely every selected background time (**20-120 seconds**).

When the unit is occupied, it ignores the current 5 second background interval, and goes into FAST COUNT mode. While the monitor is occupied, it makes an alarm comparison every second; using this one second count it calculates a value "Z" that is compared to stored background and alarm values. It is important to note that the occupied neutron count rate data **IS NOT** a rolling sum.

Three decisions can be reached from the "Z" value.

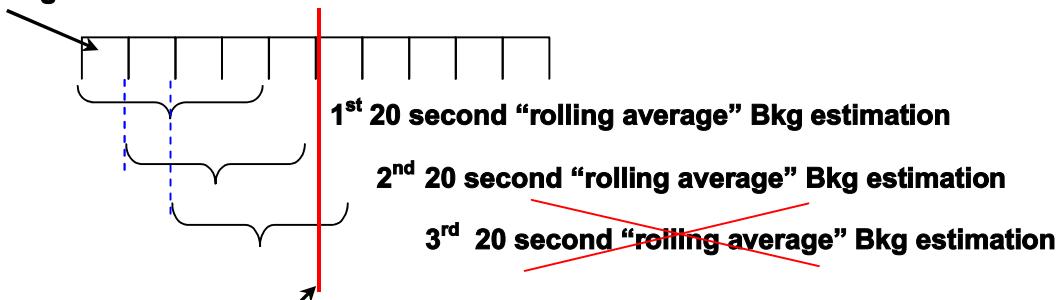
1. **Background:** "Z" is set to zero and it gets another one second count.
2. **No decision:** "Z" is stored, the next one second count is entered into the formula, a new "Z" value is calculated, and this value is compared to Background and Alarm values.
3. **Alarm:** Stops comparisons and sets alarm relay.

The monitor is set to start monitoring the passage **1 second** before the monitor has been occupied. This is called "look back." The monitor will continue to make comparisons until the "occupancy hold-in" time has expired after the end of the occupancy. This is called "look after."

The "occupancy hold-in" forces the unit to continue to make alarm comparisons after the occupancy detector has cleared (look after). The amount of time selected for this parameter is based on the estimated speed of passage and pillar spacing.

Neutron Background

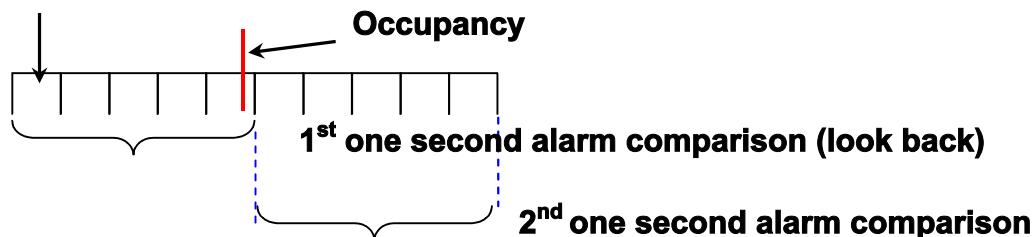
5 second background interval



When the monitor is occupied, the system will ignore the current 5 second background interval and calculate the alarm threshold based on the previous completed interval.

Neutron Occupancy

200 msec



Note that this IS NOT a rolling average

5.3 MODES

5.3.1 Self-Test Mode

When the system is turned on, it performs a Power-On Self Test (POST). The POST performs the following:

RAM: Tests conventional memory, primarily the area used for the processor's stack

NVRAM: Tests the battery-backed, non-volatile memory used to store parameters, and downloadable data

LAMPS: The audio enunciator and both lamps are turned on for approximately 7 seconds.

If any of these tests fail, the SC-770 will display a "FAIL" message. The system cannot be put into service until the problem is corrected.

ETHERNET LINK: Test for Ethernet link

After completing the POST, the system will enter the BACKGROUND mode and be ready to operate after the initial [20-second background](#) is obtained.

5.3.2 Background Mode

BACKGROUND mode is the default mode for routine operation. The system will automatically go to this mode after the initial self-test series. The display counts down to 0 during the first background collection period. During this initial countdown, no other functions are available, and OCCUPANCIES and TAMPER conditions are ignored. [The unit then continuously takes 5 second background counts and adds the most recent set together to display the current average background count.](#)

After the initial countdown, system status is displayed, and the system starts monitoring for occupancy. The gamma and neutron background on the display will update every five seconds, to show the current background being used for alarm calculations. While collecting background counts, the SC-770 compares the latest count with the HI/LO LEVEL background alarm settings once a second. If the background counts are outside these limits, the unit will display DET X:LO/HI NNNNN, where X is the detector number, and NNNNN is the current background for that detector. It will also light the amber fault light on the master pillar, and the appropriate alarm lamp on a remote alarm console, if one is included in the system.

5.3.3 Fast Count Mode

While this mode **does not take counts any faster**, it does update the display more often - every second instead of every five seconds - and begins testing for alarm conditions every 200 milliseconds. The controller also "anticipates" an occupancy by storing the number of 200 millisecond intervals in NVRAM. The system may be forced into the fast count mode by pressing the asterisk <*> key on the keypad.

- Pressing the pound <#> key returns the system to background mode.
- Closing all the doors will clear a tamper condition, giving the system a state change, and will also return the system to background mode.

Upon entering the fast count mode, the unit waits for the current interval to go to completion, (200 milliseconds maximum), discards the oldest interval, adds the latest one, tests for alarm conditions, and begins another 200 millisecond collection interval.

This cycle continues during manual FAST COUNT, or during an occupancy, and the "occupancy hold-in" period, which starts when the unit drops out of occupancy.

If an alarm condition occurs, the system will hold the alarm on for 7 seconds.

The radiation alarm level is calculated on the basis of variation from the background. The formula for $N^*\Sigma$ may be found in [Appendix A \(Section 10.0\)](#).

CAUTION: *Do not leave the system in this forced state for normal operation.*

5.3.4 Variance Analyzer Mode (Gamma Only)

In this mode, the unit takes seventy five 200 milli second background counts and performs a variance calculation on the data. A more detailed description of the variance test may be found in [Appendix A \(Section 10.0\)](#).

6.0 COMPONENTS

6.1 THE SC-770

The SC-770 module is installed in the master pillar. It is made up of the following components:



Figure 6A

6.1.1 THE SC-771

The SC-771 board is the main data collection point and uses program software to run the unit and perform all functions. The SC-771 receives battery voltage and uses a dc-dc converter to supply the ± 5 Vdc required by its on board circuitry. The SC-771 board uses highly integrated components. If a failure occurs in this board, it must be replaced.



Figure 6BF

6.1.2 Rabbit Board

Program firmware is stored and executed by the rabbit. The Rabbit Board is responsible for sending data string messages through the RS-232 and RJ-485 ports. It also sends the signals for lights and alarms to turn on or off. This includes the power up sequence lights and alarms. The rabbit board is secured to the SC-771 board by a single screw in the middle of the board. This screw must be removed to remove the board from the SC-771 board. To avoid bending the pins on the two 34 pin connectors on the bottom side, rock the board back and forth while pulling it gently away from the SC-771.

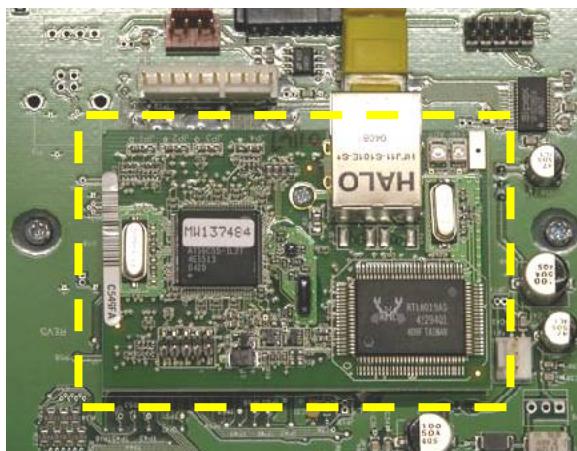


Figure 6C

6.1.3 The GPRB-756

The General Purpose Relay Board (GPRB-756) accepts the system status signals from the SC-771 and switches the appropriate relay contacts. The second set of relay outputs are not used by the system, but may be used by an AM-270, or interfaced to the customer's security systems.

NOTE: If the RELAY OUTPUT is turned OFF under the GAMMA/PARAMETERS menu option, the local lights and audible alarms as well as these relay contacts will be disabled.

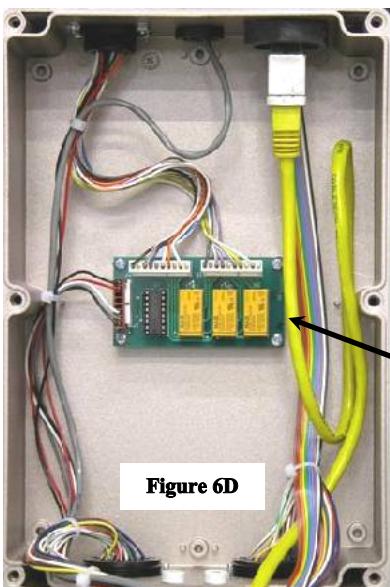


Figure 6D

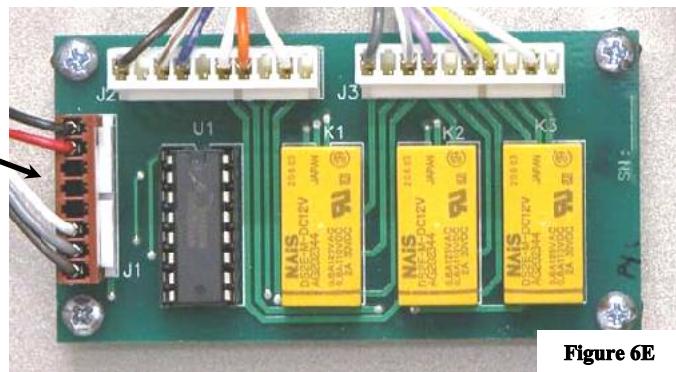


Figure 6E

6.2 THE SCA-775

One SCA-775 is installed in each pillar. It is made up of the following components:



Figure 6F

6.2.1 The SCA-774

The SCA-774 (Single-Channel Analyzer) board is a four-channel, amplifier/SCA board. The analog/SCA portion of the board uses a dual operational amplifier and a dual comparator to perform the SCA function. The SCA-774 has a dc-dc converter much like the one on the SC-770 to convert battery voltage to the ± 5 Vdc required by its components.

The SCA output is sent to U16, where the digital pulses are timed using a 2MHz clock. The outputs of U16 are passed on to the differential driver IC, U21. The differential driver outputs from U21 are sent to the SC-770 where they are counted.

Discriminator adjustment is accomplished using a four-channel serial input DAC (U14). The DAC output is set by the SC-770 each time the system is powered up, and whenever a new discriminator setting is entered.



Figure 6G



Figure 6H

6.2.2 The HHV-448

The HHV-448 high voltage power supply board provides regulated dc high voltage to the Voltage Divider networks (PB-4.7m) which are attached to the photo-multiplier tube on the detector. Also refer to [Section 7.2.2.3 figure 7E](#).

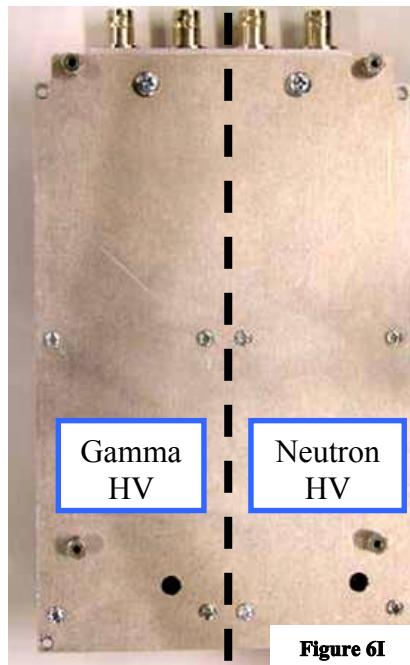


Figure 6I

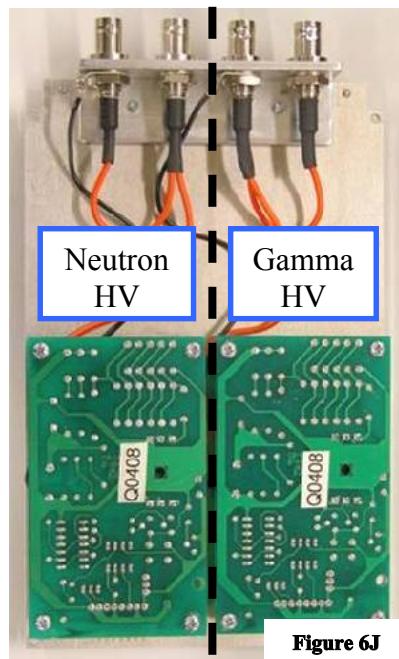


Figure 6J

High Voltage Plate
Top Side

High Voltage Plate
Bottom Side

6.3 THE DA-630 DETECTOR ASSEMBLY (GAMMA)

The DA-630 Detector Assembly consists of a plastic scintillation detector coupled to a photo-multiplier tube (PMT) through a plastic light pipe. A voltage divider signal network (VD-580) plugs into the PMT base, supplying high voltage to the PMT and returning the gamma signal to the SCA-775. In general the detector converts gamma rays to photons which are amplified as voltage by the PMT. The VD-580 is the only field replaceable part, and can be removed by releasing the three springs and pulling it away from the PMT base as shown in *figure 6O*. The MHV and BNC may be detached before or after removal.

Upper Detector Assembly



Figure 6L



Figure 6M



Figure 6N



Figure 6O

Lower Detector Assembly

6.4 THE NEUTRON DETECTOR ASSEMBLY

The neutron detector assembly consists of two ^3He detectors mounted in a high-density polyethylene chamber. The Pedestrian monitor has one chamber in each pillar; the vehicle monitor has two chambers per pillar.



Figure 6P



Figure 6Q

6.4.1 PMFX Box

The high voltage signal pick off box sums two neutron tubes per output. There are no serviceable parts inside the PMFX Box.

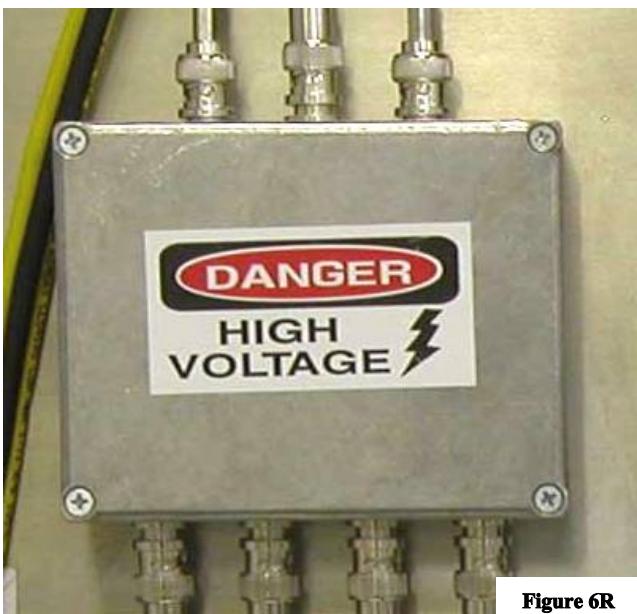


Figure 6R

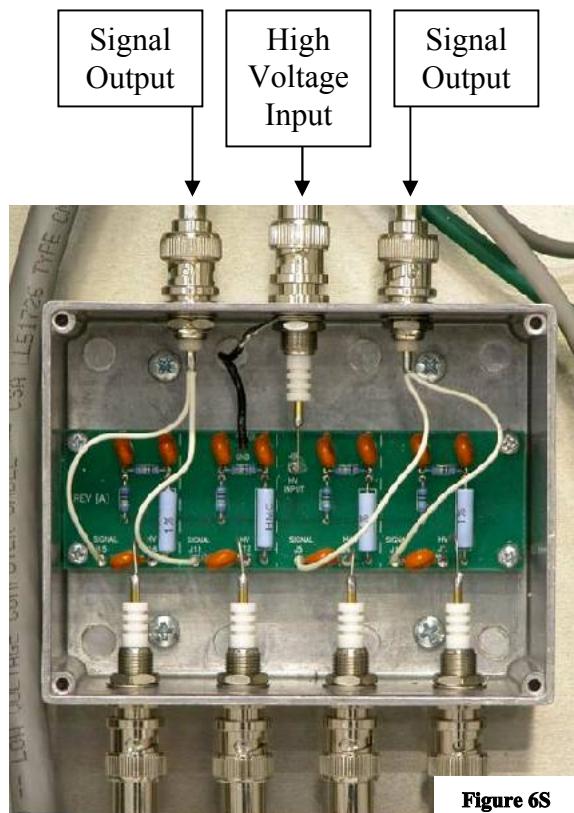


Figure 6S

Detectors

6.5 THE BATTERY MODULE

The Battery consists of a 26 amp/hr 12 volt sealed lead-acid battery and a constant voltage charger.



Figure 6T

6.6 NANO CONTROLLER

This is a micro controller used in the VM-250AGN to sense velocity and occupancy. It converts the travel time between two photo beam sensors into an ASCII text RS232 output. The inputs are also used for occupancy detection.

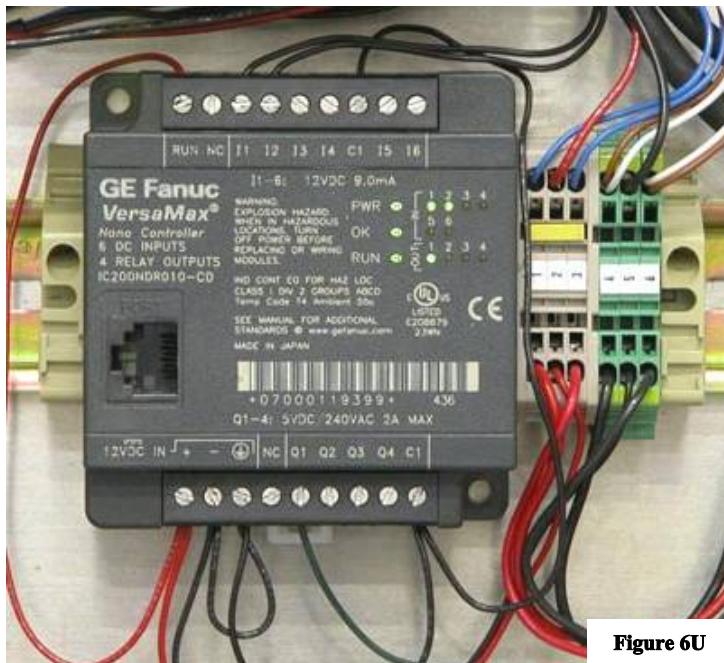


Figure 6U

6.7 RS-232 to RS-485 CONVERTER BOX

This is used in the VM-250AGN. The RS-232 to RS-485 converter box is mounted under the LD260. This box takes the RS-232 output from the Nano Controller and converts it to RS-485 for transmission to the SC-770 controller.



Figure 6V

6.8 MEDIA CONVERTER

The media converter takes up to two Ethernet (10/100BaseT) inputs and converts them to a multi-mode fiber optic output. The fiber optic output uses a **SC-type** connector.

LED Indicators

POWER:	Steady ON when power is applied
10/100:	Steady ON for 100Mbps; OFF for 10Mbps
LK/ACT:	Steady ON for LINK (LK) with no traffic, BLINKING indicates port is transmitting / receiving (ACT)
F/H:	Steady ON for full-duplex, OFF for half duplex

Both of the RJ-45 ports of the CS14 support auto-cross (MDIX) operation performing the auto-cross function under auto-negotiation mode only. Two sets of LEDs to indicate the operating status of ports are mounted on the top and front. For each port, there are Link and Activity (LK/ACT) LEDs on the top indicating that the media cables are connected correctly and showing, by flashing, when there is traffic.



Figure 6W

Figure 6X

Switch

Fiber Port #1 is controlled by an “F –H” switch, provided underneath the port socket. “F” enables full-duplex mode and “H” enables half duplex mode. The default setting is “F”. **NOTE: This switch is very small and can easily be broken; care must be taken when switching from one mode to the other.**

6.9 THE LD-260 LOAD DISCONNECT

The LD-260 Load Disconnect controls the power to the system and shows the status of the power with a pair of LEDs.

The amber LED indicates that ac power is present; the green LED indicates that the system power is turned on. The toggle switch is used to manually turn the system power on and off. While turned on, the load disconnect monitors the battery voltage level. If the battery voltage drops below **10.5 Vdc** after ac power is lost, the load disconnect will turn the system power off. When ac power returns, the battery will recharge through the LD-260 as power is automatically reconnected to the system.

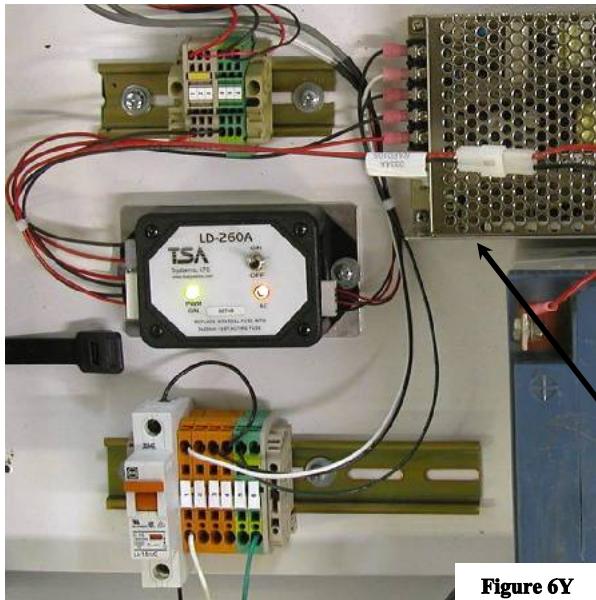


Figure 6Y

PM-700



Figure 6Z

Battery Charger

6.10 OCCUPANCY DETECTORS

TSA Systems employs three different types of occupancy detectors depending on the application, environment, and local conduct of operations. Each type of sensor has strengths and weaknesses.

The three types are:

Ultrasonic

IR Curtain

IR Photo Beam

6.10.1 Ultrasonic

Ultrasonic occupancy detectors are used mainly in vehicle and train portal monitoring systems. The sensor emits a short ultrasonic frequency pulse, shuts down, and monitors for a return signal bouncing back off of an object. **NOTE:** *Small and or rounded objects do not reflect the ultrasonic pulses particularly well*



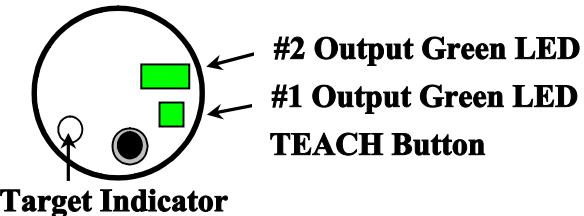
Figure 6AA



Figure 6AB

- **Dead Zone-** There is a “dead zone” which extends out approximately 18 inches from the sensor. The sensors electronics are not fast enough to send out a pulse, shut down, then detect a return signal if the object is within 18 inches of the sensor.
- If a vehicle passes too close to an ultrasonic, it’s possible for it not to be seen. If a vehicle parks too close to, or in the middle of a monitor, it can depress the background counts, and when the vehicle leaves, the background can spike and possibly cause a false alarm.
- If a vehicle parks between the pillars (holding occupancy) this will significantly increase the possibility of for a false alarm.

Back of SENIX



1. Holding the button for 3 seconds (led then flashes) unlocks the sensor for adjustment. Release button.
2. To set factory defaults, Hold button in, count 17 flashes of LED and release.
3. Hold button in for 3 flashes to re-lock sensor and release.

NOTE: *Sound travels better in water, so sensor may see other pillar during a heavy rain! Curved objects may not provide enough signals to be sensed.*

To set the distance, complete the following steps:

Step 1: Remove the Senix from the door with the system power on.

Step 2: set up a target, like a large piece of cardboard, at the desired detection distance, no greater than 11 feet (3.20 meters) or in applications where the spacing of the pillars is less than 14 feet face to face, set the Senix at 3 feet less than the total opening.

Step 3: While watching the Target Indicator LED located next to the TEACH button on the back of the Senix, Press and hold the TEACH button for 3 red flashes then release.

Step 4: Move the target to the desired distance, point the Senix at the target, then press and hold the button for 9 red flashes. The maximum detection distance is now set. *Do not try to set the distance to greater than 10.5 feet (3.20 meters)*

Step 5: Test the set point by moving the Senix or target back and forth while pointed at each other. The Target Indicator light will flash green when an object is sensed and will not illuminate when the detection zone is empty.

Step 6: If the desired target value is achieved, press and hold the TEACH button for 3 more red flashes to lock the Senix.

6.10.2 IR Curtain

Pedestrian monitors use IR Curtain occupancy sensors to look for changes in temperature and motion which signals occupancy. The IR sensor has a field of view of approximately 160°. The “curtains” are actually six separate zones.

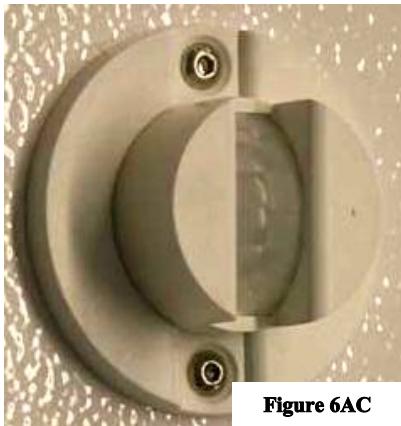


Figure 6AC

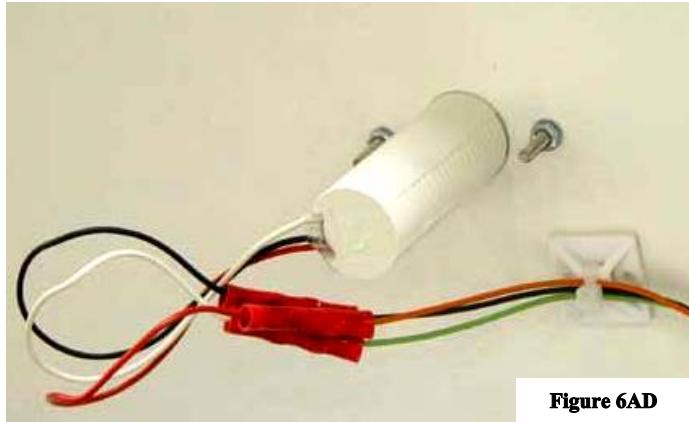
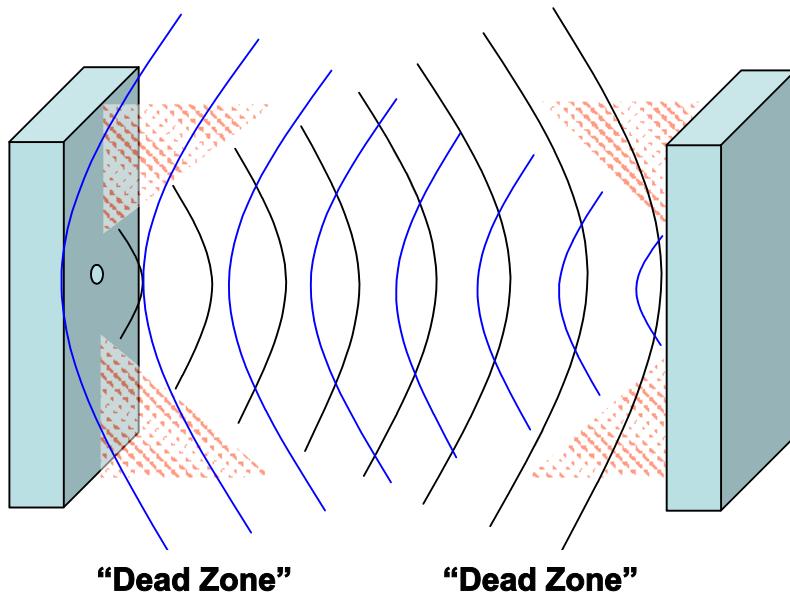


Figure 6AD



6.10.3 IR Photo Beam / Speed Sense

Current IR photo beams are an IR “Break Beam”. They have an **emitter in the slave pillar** and **receiver in master pillar**, which signals occupancy when the “beam” between the emitter and receiver is broken.

When only one beam is employed, the sensor works solely as an occupancy sensor. Current applications employ two sensors in a portal system which makes object speed indication available. Two photo beam assemblies are mounted parallel to each other approximately 12” apart. Each assembly utilizes different frequencies within the IR range to prevent cross-talk. One sensor set is color coded black and the other yellow.

Signals from the sensors are sent to a Nano-Controller which analyzes the timing between beam breaks and provides RS-232 object speed information and a dry contact occupancy signal to the SC-770 controller. The sensors have a range of approximately 70 meters.

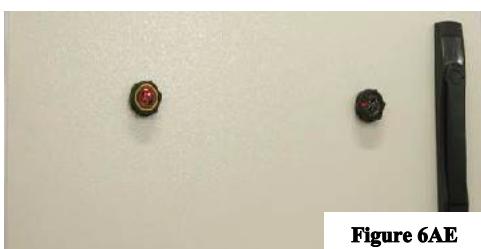


Figure 6AE

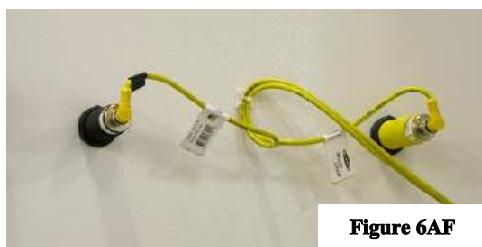
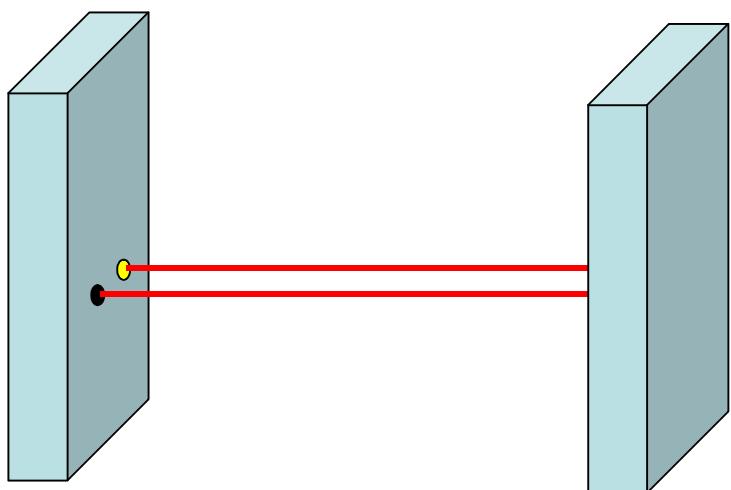


Figure 6AF



NOTE: Pay special attention to the wire colors when wiring into a system

European wiring standards for dc are

+Vdc = **brown** wire
GND = **blue** wire

Photo beam sensors are wired

+Vdc = **blue** wire
GND = **brown** wire

This applies only to IR photo beam sensors with Nano Controllers because they are configured as

Dark Sensing – Current Sourcing

This means that the relay is open with no occupancy, and the relay closes if occupancy is sensed. IR photo beams without Nano Controllers are *Dark Sensing - Current Sinking*, which means the relay opens on occupancy.

6.11 ALARM LIGHTS AND AUDIBLE ENUNCIATOR

A red strobe light and audio enunciator are used to indicate gamma radiation alarms. A blue strobe light and audio enunciator are used to indicate neutron radiation alarms. All operate on 12 Vdc. A steady amber light is used to indicate a High or Low Fault condition and or ac power loss.

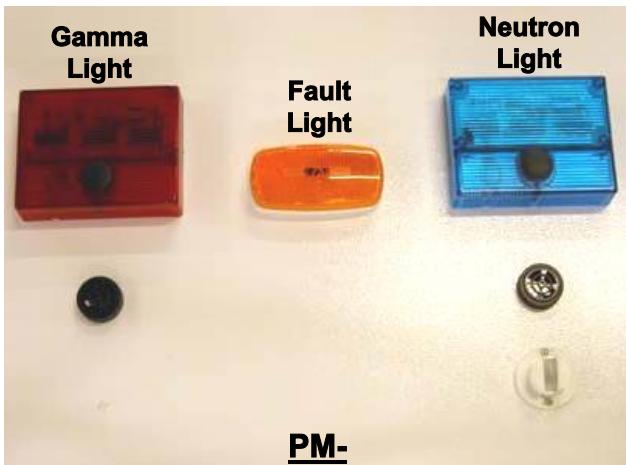


Figure 6AG

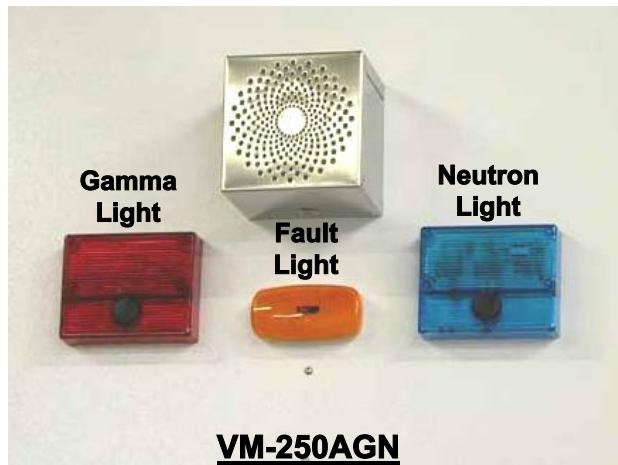


Figure 6AH

7.0 MAINTENANCE

It is recommended that scheduled maintenance be completed on regular intervals. Cleaning can be completed using water and a mild detergent along with a brush or wash cloth. **WARNING:** *Do not use high pressure sprayers as they may force water into the enclosure which may cause the system to malfunction and or damage the perimeter door seals.*

7.1 PERIODIC INSPECTION & GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Periodic inspection and general maintenance is recommended to insure proper operation. This should include but is not limited to the following:

- remove rust and flaking paint & repaint
- replace or recharge desiccant as needed
- lubricate key holes
- lubricate hinges
- clean face of sensor(s)
- check battery
- check cabinet alignment
- wash outside of enclosure

7.2 GAMMA MAINTENANCE

Once initial installation has been completed, little maintenance is required.

7.2.1 Periodic Inspection

Periodic inspection is recommended to insure proper functioning. This should include but is not limited to the following:

- visual inspection for loose wires, etc.
- check electronic alignment
- run a variance test
- perform drive-through tests

A Performance Verification Checklist is included at the end of this section. It is recommended that a copy of this be filled out whenever the system is put into service after tuning and alignment.

7.2.2 Field Electronic Alignment Procedures



WARNING: *This procedure involves High Voltage and should only be performed by qualified personnel!*

7.2.2.1 Tools and Equipment

Since the electronic alignment procedure requires specialized tools and knowledge, only qualified technical personnel should perform these adjustments and measurements.

The following tools will be needed for this procedure:

DVM with a resolution of 0.1 millivolts (.0001 volts)

High voltage probe with a range of 10,000 Vdc and $Z_{in} \geq 100 M\Omega$

Oscilloscope with greater than 20 MHz bandwidth

5 to 10 μ Ci of ^{137}Cs (Cesium)

NOTE: Other mono-energetic sources may be used. Call TSA for full details.

7.2.2.2 SCA-775 (Master Pillar)

All of the alignment adjustments are located in the SCA-775 enclosure. To gain access for the alignment, release the latches on the pillar door and swing the door open. The SCA-775 is located in the center of the pillar. Loosen the four captive thumb screws located on the lid. Gently pull the lid away from the bottom of the enclosure and swing the lid down to expose the electronics. **NOTE: Be careful not to force the lid open and break the hinge.** The top board is the SCA-774 board. This board contains the amplifiers and SCA electronics.

The base contains two HHV-448 boards; refer to **Drawing 15 and figures 7D & 7E in Section 7.2.2.3** to identify the boards. One of the HHV-448 boards provides high voltage to the gamma detectors; the other provides high voltage to the neutron tubes.

7.2.2.2.a Low Voltage Checks

This step verifies that the low voltage circuitry is operating properly before performing the actual alignment. Using the DVM, verify that the following dc voltages are present before performing an alignment. All readings are referenced to ground; there are numerous ground test points on the board. Always connect the ground lead first. **TP14-17** are convenient grounds, use a micro-clip lead and leave it connected while performing all low voltage checks.

Test Point Voltage Description

TP31	+12.6 volts or > (Switched battery)
TP33	+5 ±0.2 volts VCC
TP9	-3 to -5 volts negative voltage
TP30	+5 ±0.005 volts, discriminator reference voltage
TP10	Gamma LLD setting ±0.012 volts (normally 0.069 Vdc)
TP18	Gamma ULD setting ±0.012volts (normally 0.455 Vdc)
TP34	3.3 volt Reference ±0.3 volts

If TP10 or TP18 are not set properly refer to **Section 3.3.2.2** to adjust values.

Do not proceed with the alignment until these voltages are within tolerance.

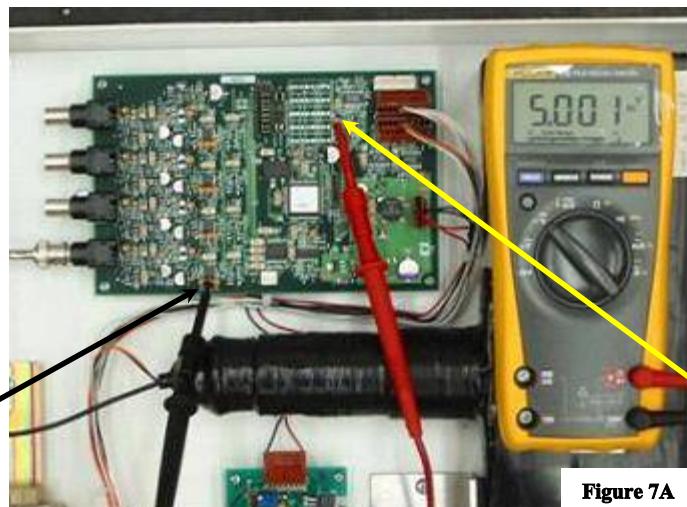
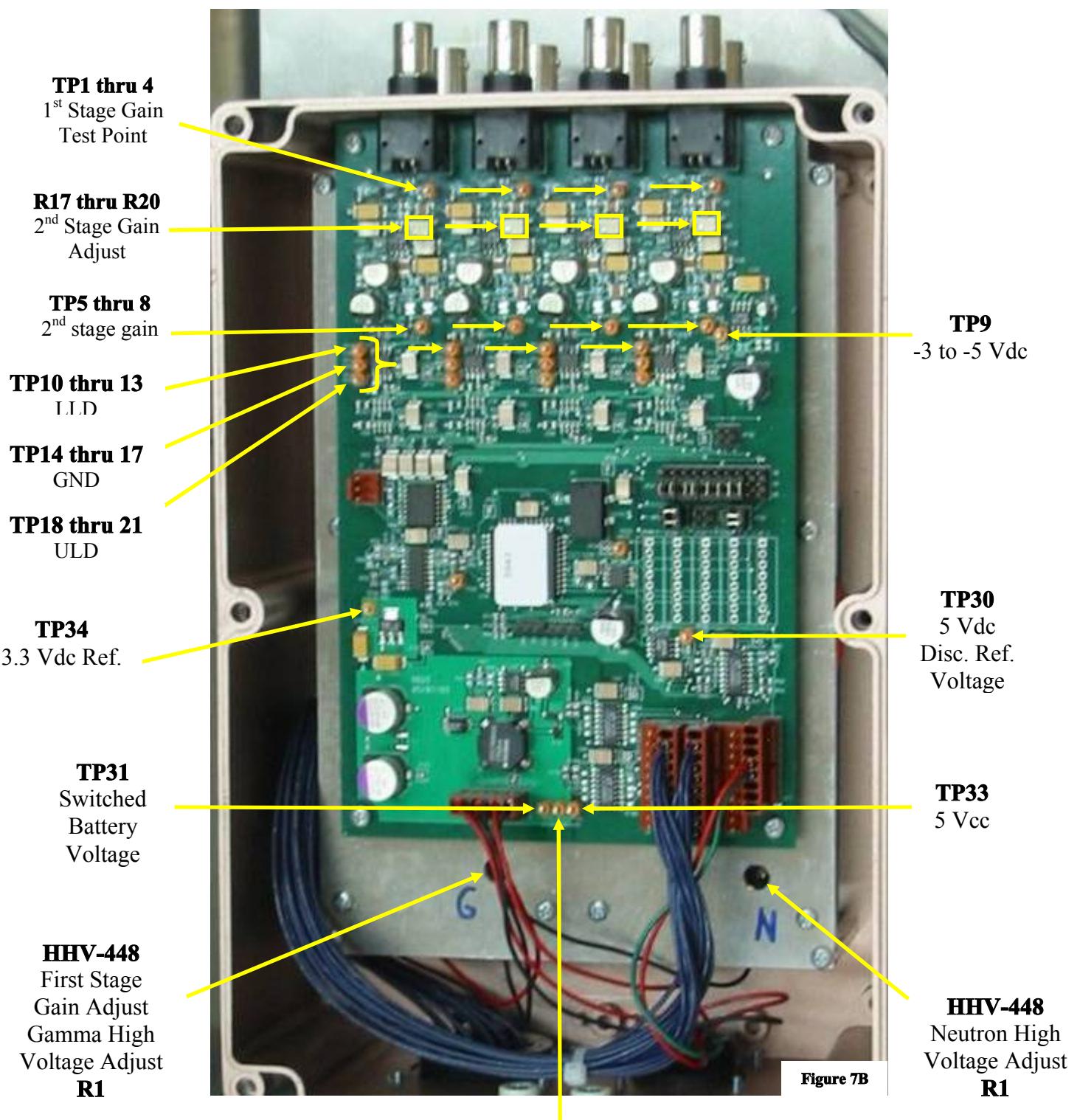


Figure 7A

TP14-17 can be used as a ground for all electronic alignment steps

Use press on clip lead adapters to make the job easier



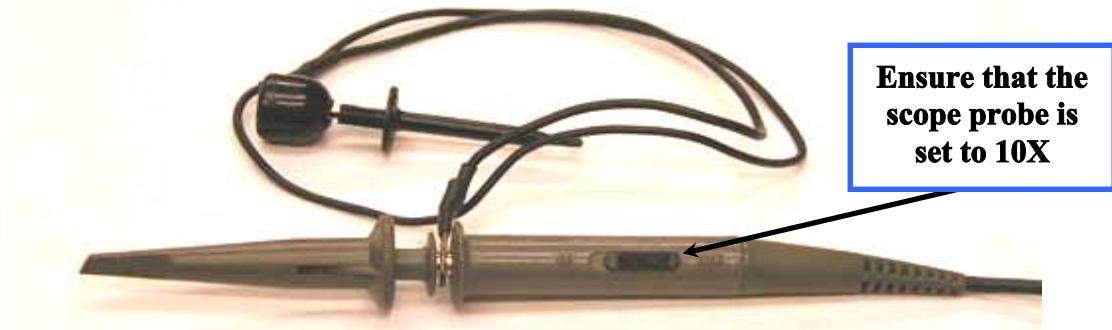
DO NOT USE TP32 as a ground! The close proximity to switched battery voltage makes it LIKELY you will short the battery directly to ground.

7.2.2.3 Aligning The HHV-448 (1st Stage Gain)

The high voltage is set to ensure that the peak pulse amplitude at the output of the first stage amplifier is at least **0.75 volts**. This setting will provide the best overall performance of the system. If the high voltage is too low, the signal to noise ratio will suffer.

While following this procedure refer to **Drawing 21 Schematic** and **Drawings 15 and 22 Component Designator**.

1. Attach the oscilloscope to the SCA-774 board and set as follows: channel 1 probe to **TP1** and probe ground to **TP14**.



2. Set the vertical deflection to 1 volt/division, horizontal sweep speed to 0.5 μ sec/division and positive edge triggering. (**500mV/div** and **1 μ sec**. for digital oscilloscopes)
3. Place the source on the yellow dot of the lower detector. **NOTE: It makes the alignment process easier if you tape the source to the detector.**
4. Adjust the trigger level and intensity on the oscilloscope for the best display.

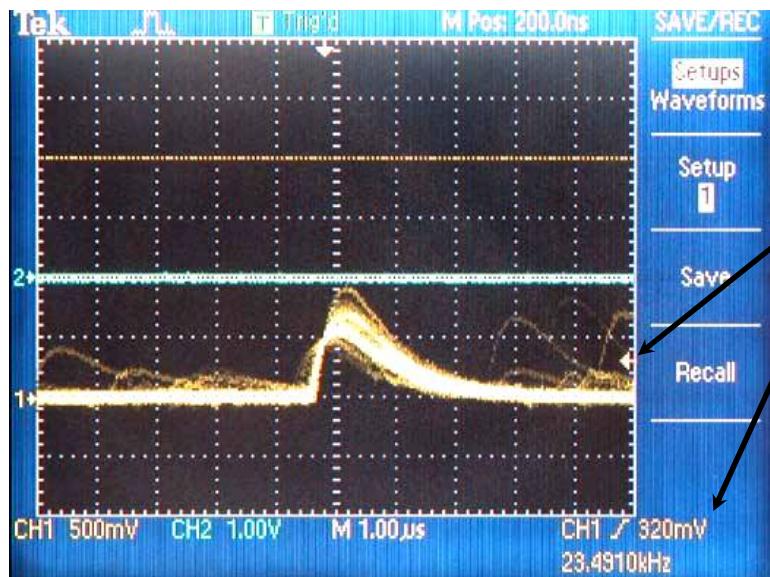


Figure 7C

5. Adjust **R1** on the HHV-448 board to achieve a peak pulse amplitude of **0.75 ± 0.05 volts**.

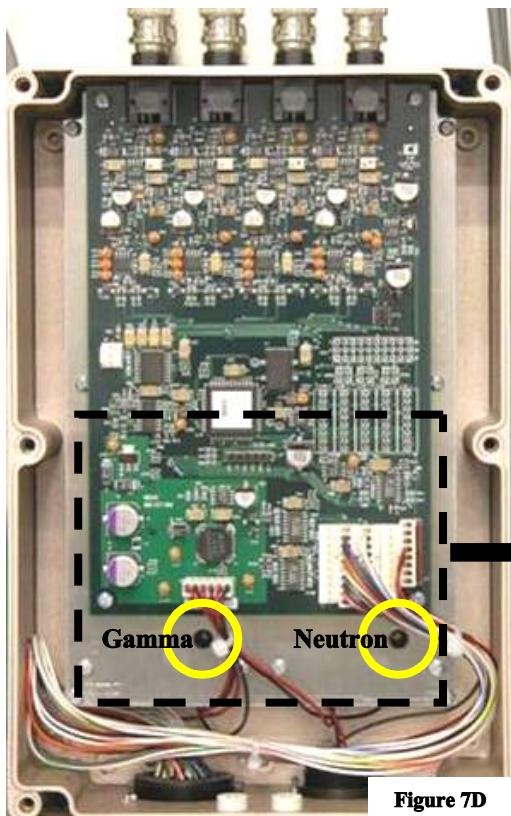


Figure 7D

The HHV-448 boards are mounted underneath the SCA-774 board

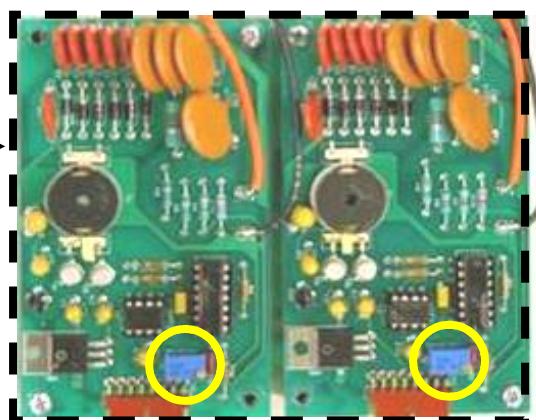


Figure 7E

R1 is located inside the circle

HHV-448 Gamma & Neutron high voltage **R1** adjustment trim pots are accessed through must be accessed thru small holes in the SCA-774 mounting plate shown above.

6. Move the source to the upper detector.

7. Move the oscilloscope probe to **TP2**.

If the peak pulse amplitude is **≥ 0.75 volts**, the high voltage alignment is complete.

If the peak pulse amplitude is **< 0.75 volts**, adjust **R1** to achieve a peak pulse amplitude of **0.75 ± 0.05 volts**.

8. Use the high voltage probe to verify that the high voltage is **$< 1,500\text{Vdc}$** , and is stable $\pm 5\text{Vdc}$. If the High Voltage is not stable, replace the HV board, if the HV is not less than 1,500 Vdc see Section 7.2.2.3 for the 1st alignment process.



Figure 7F

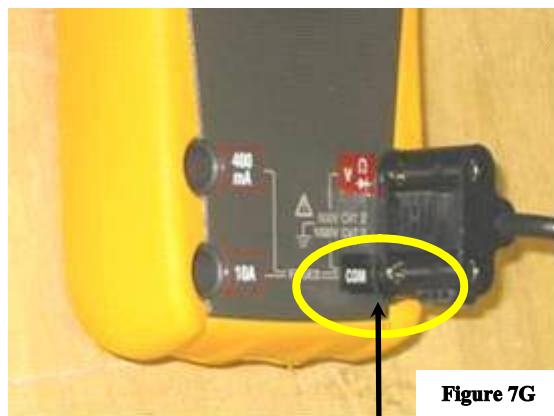


Figure 7G

The HV probe ground clamp should be connected to the HV MHV connector at the SCA-775 box

Ensure the GND tab on the HV probe connector is connected in the COM hole on the multi-meter

7.2.2.4 Aligning The SCA-774 (2nd Stage Gain, See [Drawing 20](#))

1. Place the source on the yellow alignment dot on the lower detector.
2. Attach the probe to **TP5** and probe ground to **TP14 (ground)**.
3. Set the vertical deflection to 1 volt/division, horizontal sweep speed to 0.5 μ sec/division and positive edge triggering. (**1V/div** and **1 μ sec**. for digital oscilloscopes)

The signal seen should resemble signals shown on the following page. Set the trigger level 320mv and adjust intensity on the oscilloscope for the best display if available.
4. Adjust **R17** on the SCA-774 board to obtain a **2.0 \pm 0.1 volts** pulse amplitude.
5. Move the probe to **TP6** and the source to the yellow dot on the upper detector.
6. Adjust **R18** for the same pulse amplitude.

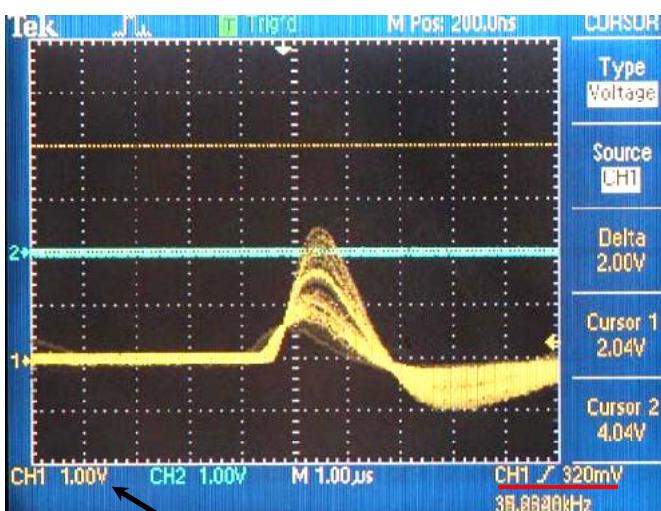


Figure 7H

**Setting the 2nd Stage
Gain signal to 2v with the
scope set at 1.00V/div.**

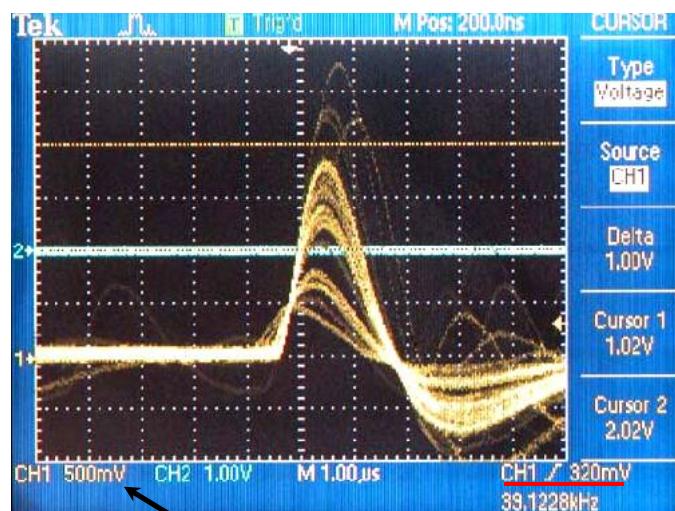


Figure 7I

**Setting the 2nd Stage
Gain signal to 2v with the
scope set at 500mv/div.**

7.2.2.5 SCA-775 (Slave Pillar)

Repeat steps 7.1.2.3. - 7.1.2.4. on the slave pillar.

This completes the gamma alignment.

NOTE: Always run a variance test after an alignment to ensure that everything is working properly.

7.2.3 Variance Analyzer Mode

After an alignment is completed, a variance test should be performed. The variance analyzer can identify potential issues with the detectors and associated electronics. TSA recommends running **5, 15-second** passes. After five passes all variance readings should be less than **0.150**. Refer to **Appendix A (Section 10.0)** for further details on the variance test and the formulas used. Press the pound <#> key to terminate the variance test. **NOTE:** The variance for a detector that is disabled will be 99.00.

7.2.4 Operational Test

Due to the many different environments and materials being monitored, the operational test will vary from site to site, although several general principles apply in all cases.

1. Select an appropriate source and instruct the driver (or pedestrian) to drive (or walk) at the normal speed used for monitoring.
2. Repeat the test several times and record the sources and values used.

7.2.5 Performance Verification Checklist (Gamma)

Repairs made (if any): list component and type of repair:

System Alignment: _____ unchanged _____ new values:

PARAMETERS:

Low Alarm set to: _____

High Alarm set to: _____

Alarm Comparison Interval set to: _____

Occupancy Hold-in set to: _____

N*Sigma set to: _____

Detectors Online: _____

FUNCTIONS:

Master LLD set to: _____

Master ULD set to: _____

Slave LLD set to: _____

Slave ULD set to: _____

Variance Test = 1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____ 4: _____

Relay Output: _____

ADVANCE:

Algorithm set to: Sum _____ Horizontal _____ Vertical _____ Single _____

Background Time set to: _____

Firmware Version: _____

Background N*Sigma set to: _____

Profiling: _____

Electronic Alignment:

Master Pillar: _____ SCA-774 _____ HHV-448

Slave Pillar: _____ SCA-774 _____ HHV-448

System starts up and runs initial self-test without errors.

All modes operational

Background mode in operation area; count = _____

Operational test; list isotope and activity:

Performed by: _____ Date: _____

NOTE: Most of this data should have been collected on the form provided in Section 3.4

7.3 NEUTRON MAINTENANCE

Once initial installation has been completed, little maintenance is required. Periodic inspection is recommended to insure proper functioning.

This should include but is not limited to the following:

- visual inspection for loose wires
- field alignment
- checking the settings of the control module
- perform drive-through tests

A Performance Verification Checklist is included at the end of this section. It is recommended that a copy of this be filled out whenever the system is put into service after tuning and alignment.

7.3.1 Electronic Alignment Procedure



WARNING: *This procedure involves High Voltage and should only be performed by qualified personnel!*

Since the alignment procedure requires specialized tools and knowledge, only qualified technical personnel should work on these instruments.

7.3.1.1 Tools and Equipment

The following tools are needed for this procedure:

DVM with a resolution of 0.1 millivolts (.0001 volts)

High voltage probe with a range of 10,000 Vdc and $Z_{in} \geq 100 M\Omega$

7.3.1.2 SCA-775 (Master Pillar)

All of the alignment adjustments are located in the SCA-775 enclosure. To gain access for the alignment, release the latches on the pillar door and swing the door open. The SCA-775 is located in the center of the pillar. Loosen the four captive thumb screws located on the lid. Gently pull the lid away from the bottom of the enclosure and swing the lid down to expose the electronics. **NOTE: Be careful not to force the lid open and break the hinge.** The top board is the SCA-774 board. This board contains the amplifiers and SCA electronics.

The base contains two HHV-448 boards; refer to **Drawing 15** to identify the boards. One of the HHV-448 boards provides high voltage to the gamma detectors; the other provides high voltage to the neutron tubes.

7.3.1.2.a Low Voltage Checks

This step verifies that the low voltage circuitry is operating properly before performing the actual alignment. Using the DVM, verify that the following dc voltages are present before performing an alignment. All readings are referenced to ground; there are numerous ground test points on the board. Always connect the ground lead first. **TP14-17** are convenient grounds, use a micro-clip lead and leave it connected while performing all low voltage checks.

Test Point Voltage Description

TP31	+12.6 volts or > Switched battery
TP33	+5 ±0.2 volts VCC
TP9	-3 to -5 volts negative voltage
TP30	+5 ±0.005 volts, discriminator reference voltage
TP12	Neutron LLD setting ±0.012 volts (normally 0.504 Vdc)
TP20	Neutron ULD setting ±0.012 volts (normally 5.040 Vdc)
TP34	3.3 volt Reference ±0.3 volts

If **TP12** or **TP20** are not set properly refer to **Section 3.3.5.2** to adjust values.

Do not proceed with the alignment until these voltages are within tolerance.

7.3.1.3 Alignment The HHV-448

Refer to **Drawings 15** and **22 Component Designator**.

The High Voltage is adjusted using **R1** on the HHV-448 board.

Use the high voltage probe to verify that the high voltage is **1,375Vdc (±10Vdc)**, and is stable ±5Vdc.

Verify and adjust by disconnecting the MHV high voltage supply cable from the PMFX box (see Section 6.4.1) and measuring at the center pin with the probe ground on the outside of the connector.

DVM should read **1.375 Vdc** (= 1375Vdc)

7.3.1.4 Aligning The SCA-774 See **Drawing 20 Component Designator**

Adjust **R19** and **R20** to maximum CW.

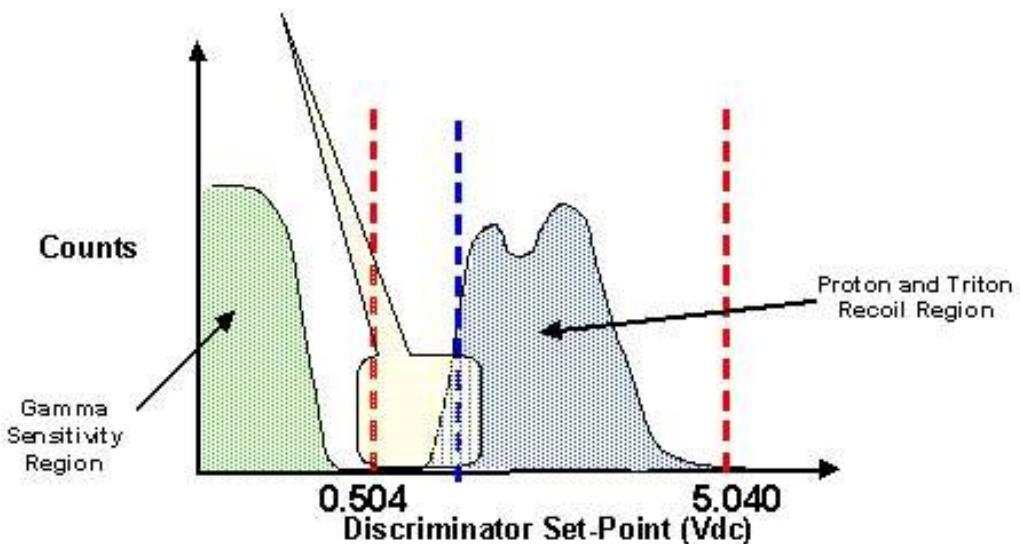
7.3.1.5 SCA-775 (Slave Pillar)

Repeat steps 7.2.1.3. through 7.2.1.4. on the slave pillar.

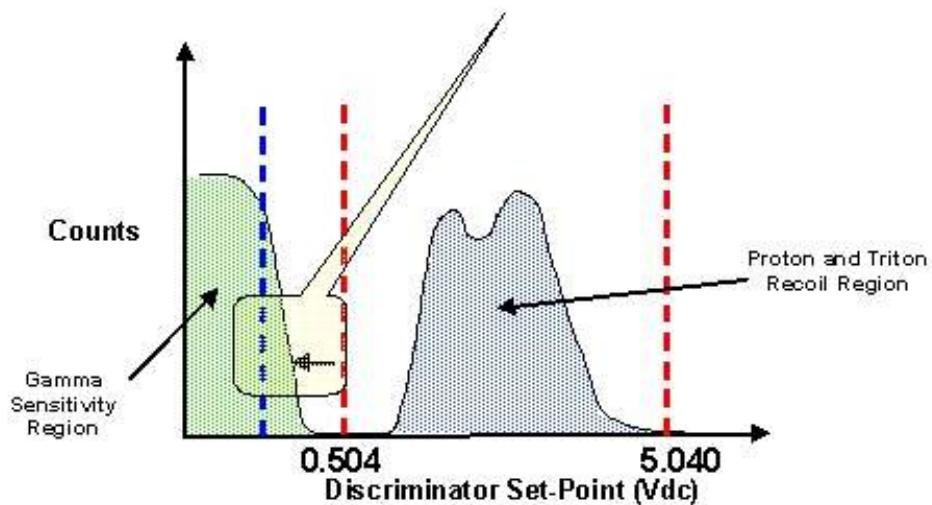
This completes the neutron alignment.

7.3.2 Neutron Detector Tune-up Procedure

Increase the LLD until you see a decrease in count rate due to the decrease in the number of the detected Cf-252 Neutrons



Decrease the LLD until you see an increase in count rate due to the influence of the detected Cf-252 gamma rays



7.3.3 Operational Test

Due to the many different environments and materials being monitored, the operational test will vary from site to site, although several general principles apply in all cases. Select an appropriate source, and instruct the driver (or pedestrian) to drive (or walk) at the normal speed used for monitoring. Repeat the test several times and record the sources and sizes used.

7.3.4 Performance Verification Checklist (Neutron)

Repairs made (if any): list component and type of repair:

System Alignment: unchanged new values:

PARAMETERS:

High Level alarm set to: _____

Max Intervals set to: _____

Alpha Value set to: _____

Zmax Value set to: _____

Sequential Test set to: _____

FUNCTIONS:

Master Pillar: SCA-774 HHV-448

LLD: _____ volts ULD: _____ volts

Slave Pillar: SCA-774 HHV-448

LLD: _____ volts ULD: _____ volts

Neutron Enable: _____

Electronic Alignment

System starts up and runs initial self-test without errors.

All modes operational

Background mode in operation area; total counts = _____

Drive-through test; list sources and sizes used

Performed by: _____ Date: _____

NOTE: *Most of this data should have been collected on the form provided in [Section 3.4](#)*

8.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

This guide is designed so that on-site personnel can service the system and effect necessary minor repairs. It covers procedures and parts down to the board level. Any other problems should be referred to factory authorized service personnel. Unauthorized repair voids warranty. When a problem occurs, it is important to isolate the cause as much as possible. This is accomplished by a step by step procedure which checks each of the assemblies for proper function and works upwards through the system. Begin with a physical inspection of the unit, and then check the power supply and cabling. Examine the exterior of the cabinets for physical damage, faulty wiring, loose connections, etc. Open the cabinets and do the same inside, checking all wiring carefully.

If the physical inspection shows no obvious cause for the problem, proceed by checking the detectors, controllers, and other individual assemblies, as outlined in the following steps. After repairs have been made, a field alignment must be performed. See [Section 7](#) for alignment procedures.

8.1 COMPONENT ACCESS

Before attempting to replace or remove any of the items listed below, make sure that the system power is in the off position at the LD260 and the ac breaker, which may or may not be located inside the pillar.

Battery: To remove the battery, disconnect the in-line connector between the LD-260 and the battery, remove the bracket if one is installed, and lift out. To reinstall the battery, reverse the previous steps.

Load Disconnect: The load disconnect may be removed by disconnecting the three wiring connectors and removing the two mounting screws. To reinstall the load disconnect, reverse the previous steps.

NOTE: *Be careful to reinstall the connectors properly as to avoid damaging the LD260 at power up.*

Battery Charger: The battery charger is mounted to the back plate next to the battery in the PM-700AGN, and below the LD-260 in the VM-250AGN reference [Section 6.9](#). **NOTE:** *Disconnect the ac power to the system before proceeding.* Disconnect the cable from the LD-260 and disconnect the ac line cord from the battery charger. Remove the charger by removing the mounting screws. To reinstall the battery charger, reverse the previous steps.

Neutron Detector Bank contains two ^3He tubes. To remove tubes disconnect the MHV connectors, unscrew the four screws holding the front lid in place and take off the lid. Remove the brackets holding the tubes in place by taking out the screws holding each bracket in place. The tubes should now be able to slide out the bottom of the hole. (Reference [Section 6.4](#))

RS232 to RS-485 Converter can be found under the LD-260. Remove the two screws holding the LD-260 in place then remove the two standoffs holding the converter to the plate, next remove the power wires connected to the converter by releasing the screws in the power connecter.

PMFX Box assembly can be removed by disconnecting all BNC & MHV cables, make sure to label where each cable is connected to ensure correct reinstallation. Unscrew the four screws inside the

enclosure holding it in place, to access these screws take the four screws holding the lid in place out and remove the lid. (Reference **Section 6.4.1**)

Media Converter can be removed by disconnecting all Ethernet and fiber optic cables, disconnect the 12 volt power supply, and removing the two screws holding the mounting plate to the Neutron poly block.

Gamma Detector Assemblies can be removed by disconnecting the BNC and MHV cables, removing the bracket, and releasing the two zip ties securing the detectors in place. (Reference **Section 6.3**) Handle the detectors with **EXTREME** care to avoid damage. To reinstall a detector, reverse the previous steps.

NOTE: *Never hold or move the detector by the neck or photo multiplier tube as it may damage the assembly.*

The **SC-770 and SCA-775** are mounted in the middle portion of their respective pillars (**Drawings 1 & 2**). Four Phillips screws hold each module onto the back plate of the pillar. To remove the module, disconnect the cables going to the unit, release the four screws holding the lid closed, open the lid, then remove the four screws in the corners of the module. To reinstall this module, reverse the previous steps. The **IR Occupancy Sensors** are mounted on the pillar doors. To remove, disconnect the wires, take special note as to their location, and remove the IR mounting nut(s). Refer to **Drawings 1A or 2A** for connections and wire colors. To reinstall the sensors, reverse the previous steps.

The **Ultrasonic Presence Sensor (vehicle monitors)** is mounted on the pillar door. To remove, disconnect the wires and remove the outer 37mm nut. Remove the sensor. Refer to **Drawing 2A** for connections and wire colors. To reinstall the sensor, reverse the previous steps.

The **Lights and Audible Alarms** are secured to the pillar doors by screws or a locking collar. To remove, disconnect the wires from Terminal Block (TB2) and remove the screws. To reinstall, replace the light or audible alarm, replace the screws, and connect the wires to TS2, reference **Drawing 1A or 2A**. Be sure to use silicone caulking liberally to ensure water-tight integrity of the pillar.

8.2 POWER DISTRIBUTION

If the unit is totally inoperative, verify that the unit is receiving power throughout the system. Use **Drawing 1A or 2A** for the following procedures.

Open the door to the master pillar and measure the ac voltage at the ac terminal block with a DVM, VOM or other ac tester. If **90 - 250 Vac** is not present; the site power must be checked and restored. Do not go on to the next step until the **90 - 250 Vac** is present at the ac terminal block.

Next, check the cartridge fuse in the LD-260. Check the fuse if ac is present but dc is absent when the LD-260 is turned on.

The battery charger and heaters are the only assemblies that use the **90 - 250 Vac** directly. To test the battery charger, remove the 3-pin connector from the load disconnect and measure the voltage on pins **1** and **3** of the connector (pin 1 is + and pin 3 is ground). The voltage should be approximately **13.6 Vdc**. If the voltage is low or not present, the battery charger must be replaced or adjusted, reference figures 6y

& 6z. To check the 12 volt power system, check the battery voltage with the connector at LD-260, J4 disconnected (the battery voltage should be at least **12.5 Vdc**). Reconnect J4, and check that the switch on the load disconnect is in the ON position and the green LED is on. If the battery voltage is low (less than **12.5 Vdc**), and the charger is working, try to recharge the battery. If the battery will not charge it must be replaced.

The load disconnect will not turn on if there is a short in the system, a blown fuse, or a defective LD-260. To test for this condition remove LD-260, J2.

If the green LED comes on, there is a short in the system.

See **Drawing 25** for more details.

All low voltage power (12 Vdc) for the pillar is controlled by the load disconnect. The solid-state relay in the LD-260 switches the battery voltage to the system. When the LD-260 is turned on, it energizes the "coil" of the solid-state relay. This closes the relay and supplies battery voltage to TS2 through a 5 amp cartridge fuse. From there it is distributed to the system electronics.

By checking for the presence of 12 Vdc at the various points it is possible to eliminate the power cabling and connections as the source of problems. If a point does not have the proper voltage then the cables between that point and the LD-260 should be checked for "open" conditions and replaced if faulty. In this step the wires to the IR detectors and lights are tested.

8.3 INDIVIDUAL ASSEMBLIES

This section deals with the individual assemblies and how to repair them. As stated at the start of this section the steps only go to board level.

8.3.1 Gamma Detector Assemblies

Each gamma detector assembly is held in place with two releasable zip ties and a bracket. To remove a detector, disconnect the BCN and MHV connectors shown below, remove the bracket by backing out the two screws holding it in place, release the two zip ties and carefully remove the detector. **NOTE: The signal cable is the one with the BNC connectors, and the high voltage cable is the one with the MHV connectors, which are the larger of the two.**

BNC Connector



Figure 8A

MHV Connector



Figure 8B

1. Using a DVM with a high-voltage probe, verify the high voltage at the MHV connectors on the SCA-775.

2. Disconnect the MHV connectors from each detector and measure the high voltage from the center conductor (+) to ground (-). The voltage should be between 600 and 1,500Vdc, and stable within ± 5 Vdc.
3. Record the voltage, and test range stability of the HHV-448 board.
4. Adjust **R1** on the HHV-448 board to at least 50 volts above and 50 volts below the recorded voltage to ensure that the high voltage is operating properly. If this voltage is out of spec and/or will not adjust over this range, replace the defective HHV-448 board before continuing with this procedure. Otherwise, adjust R1 to its initial value.
5. Verify the signal outputs from the detectors using an oscilloscope.
6. Set the oscilloscope to 500mv/division vertical gain and the time base to 50.0 μ s/division and trigger to negative slope. Use the existing BNC cable from the detector and connect it to the oscilloscope probe input as seen in *figure 8D*. If necessary, the BNC cable from the detector may be extended using a BNC to BNC adaptor.

The oscilloscope should display negative going pulses ranging from **50** to **1200 milli volts** in amplitude as seen in *figure 8C*

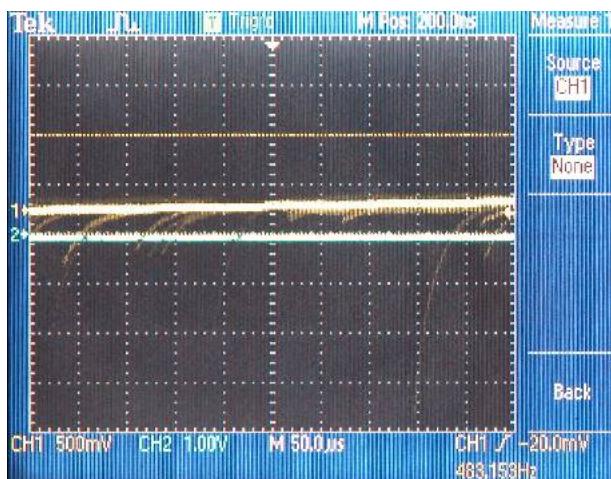


Figure 8C

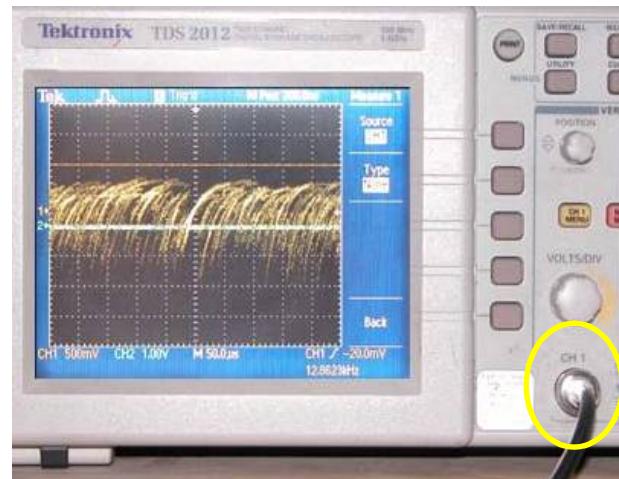


Figure 8D

After placing a $10\mu\text{Ci}$ source of ^{137}Cs on the detector, the above display should appear (figure 8D).

Repeat this test for any suspect detector.

NOTE: *If the pulses are not present for any detector, check the trigger level and intensity on the scope*

If the pulses are not present, substitute the voltage divider assembly with a known working assembly, or replace the entire detector assembly. The system must be electronically realigned after a detector or SCA component has been replaced.

8.4 SC-770 CONTROLLER

Physically inspect the unit for harness wiring or connector problems. This procedure does not cover the replacement of wires or connectors. Such replacement should only be done by qualified service personnel. Questions concerning parts or wire type and availability may be addressed to TSA Engineering staff. In the master pillar the SCA signals are fed into the SC-770 controller, where they are processed. If an alarm condition is found, the SC-770 activates the lights and audible alarm. The SC-770 receives occupancy input from either the IR or ultrasonic sensors.

If a problem is suspected in the SC-770 unit, replace it with a known good assembly, either from spare parts or from another unit.

8.5 OCCUPANCY SENSOR

To check the occupancy sensor on the master pillar:

1. turn the unit on,
2. Connect a DVM to **TS2-5(+)** and **TS2-9(-)** and verify **+5Vdc "NO"** condition when un-occupied and a **0Vdc "NC"** condition when the pillar is occupied.

On the PM-700AGN only, perform the same test in the other pillar. This test assumes that the wires running from the occupancy detector to the terminal strip are good.

9.0 GLOSSARY

ADC: Analog to Digital Converter is an integrated circuit that converts an analog signal into a binary number than can be used by the microprocessor.

CPS or cps: Counts Per Second

High Background Alarm/Fault: The condition that occurs if the counts exceed the programmed high background level. This condition prevents further operation until the problem is corrected. Normally set in cps.

LCD: Liquid Crystal Display

LED: Light Emitting Diode

LLD: The Lower Level Discriminator provides an adjustable threshold that determines the lowest signal level that will be accepted as a nuclear pulse by the system's electronics. Some systems have both upper and lower level discriminators that can be used to set a discriminator window. The discriminator window can be used to effectively reduce the background counts, and increase system sensitivity to certain isotopes.

Low Background Alarm or Low Background Fault: The condition that occurs if the counts fall below the programmed low background level. This condition prevents further operation until the problem is corrected. Usually set in cps.

POST: Power On Self Test

Rolling Background: This is the background accumulation method used in most of TSA's instruments. Background accumulation is done in ten separate buffers, each buffer representing 1/10 of the total background time. As each buffer is filled, the background is updated. This results in a background update at background time/10. Initial background accumulation requires the full background time.

Standard Background: Standard background requires the full background time for the initial background and updates.

ULD: The Upper Level Discriminator provides an adjustable threshold that determines the highest signal level that will be accepted as a nuclear pulse by the system's electronics. Some systems do not have an ULD. Also see LLD.

10.0 APPENDIX A

The following formulas are used in various systems manufactured by TSA Systems, Ltd. They are provided to assist in verifying system operation and to give our customers a better understanding of how the systems operate. This is a general list, but most systems use some of these formulas.

ACTIVITY FROM COUNTS

$$\text{Activity} = \frac{N}{\text{Eff} * 37}$$

Where:

Activity = Activity in μCi

Eff = Decimal efficiency (i.e. 10% = 0.10)

N = Net counts per second (cps - background cps)

37 = bq per nCi

EFFICIENCY

$$\text{E} = \frac{N}{37 * \text{activity}}$$

Where:

N = cps with source - background cps

activity = test source activity in nCi

N*Sigma Alarm Level

Used to calculate the alarm level on instruments using n*sigma alarm algorithm. Most systems that use n*sigma alarm levels operate in counts/second.

$$\text{Alarm Level} = (N * \sqrt{bkg}) + bkg$$

Where:

bkg = Background counts

Sigma = 1bkg

N = N*Sigma value

RELIABLE DETECTABLE ACTIVITY (RDA) FORMULA

This formula calculates the minimum activity, in disintegrations per minute that can be reliably detected under a given set of operational conditions.

$$F = \left[\frac{CON + \sqrt{CON^2 + 4(FA\sqrt{BKG} + BKG)}}{2} \right]^2$$

$$G = \frac{F - BKG}{CT}$$

$$RDA = \frac{2200 * G}{37 * E}$$

Where:

BKG = total background counts per count time

CON = confidence sigma

CT = count time in seconds

E = Decimal efficiency (i.e. 10% = 0.10)

F = false alarm level in cps

FA = false alarm sigma

G = intermediate variance

RDA = reliable detectable activity in DPM

SIGNAL TO BACKGROUND RATIO

The following formula is helpful in determining the optimum discriminator settings. Always perform a variance test at the final setting of the lower-level discriminator to ensure that system noise is not being introduced into the amplifier stage.

$$Q = \frac{S}{\sqrt{B}}$$

Where:

Q = Quality factor

S = Net signal (count with source - background)

B = Background count

Higher values of Q result in better sensitivity.

VARIANCE

The variance analyzer mode is used to check whether the counts seen by the controller are actually from the proper distribution. If the distribution approaches normal, the resulting number will approach 0. Any significant deviation from the normal distribution will result in a larger number. The two most common problems resulting in variance failure are light leaks in the detectors, and periodic noise in the electronics. Periodic noise will result in a number of about 1, a light leak will usually result in a number larger than 2. The number displayed during a variance test is the absolute value of the average of a number of these tests, with one test being performed every nn seconds. The data is valid after three iterations of nn seconds. The pass/fail criterion varies from unit to unit and is included in the variance section of the manual on most units.

$$\bar{c} = \frac{\sum c}{n}$$

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (c - \bar{c})^2}{n-1}$$

$$R = \frac{s^2 - \bar{c}}{\bar{c}}$$

Where:

C = counts per sample time

\bar{C} = mean counts

I = number of iterations

N = number of samples taken

R = sample variance modified to equal 0, rather than 1, for Gaussian distribution

\bar{R} = mean variance, this term is referred to as variance in TSA's manuals

S2 = sample variance

11.0 APPENDIX B (*Data String Outputs & Definitions*)

Version SC-770 1.08.8 RS-232 and Ethernet TCP Output Documentation:

RS-232 and TCP Ethernet output messages are the same except for scanning or alarms.

The output string consists of two characters followed by four detector counts that are comma delimited. The string is ASCII characters with a carriage return line feed (CRLF) at the end. For Gamma the first two detectors are in the master pillar and the second two are in the slave pillar. Detector 1 is master lower, Detector 2 is master upper, Detector 3 is slave lower, and Detector 4 is slave upper. For Neutron the first two detectors are in the master pillar and the second two are in the slave pillar. The neutron detectors are numbered 5-8. Detector 5 is master upper, Detector 6 is master lower, Detector 7 is slave upper, and Detector 8 is slave lower.

Reference [**Section 3.3.1.5**](#) VM-250AGN Detector Arrangement for detector locations.

The RS-232 port settings are as follows: Baud rate set at **(19,200)** bps, Data bits set at **(8)**, Parity set at **(0)**, Stop bits set at **(1)**, Flow control set at **(None)**

The PC Ethernet or HyperTerminal port settings are as follows: “Host address:” should be set to the exact IP address entered in the SC-770, the “Port number:” **must** be set at **(1600)**, and “Connect using:” is set to **(TCP (Winsock))**.

Output: GB,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF

Definition: **Gamma Background** sent every 5 seconds. The one-second counts are averaged from a 20-second count buffer. The 20 second buffer is based on four 5-second rolling averages.

Output: NB,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF

Definition: **Neutron Background** sent every 5 seconds. The one-second counts are averaged from a 20-second count buffer. The 20 second buffer is based on four 5-second rolling averages.

Output: GH,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF

Definition: **Gamma High** Background Fault is sent every 5 seconds for the duration of the fault condition. *(The high background fault condition is a settable parameter in the controller).*

Output: GL,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF

Definition: **Gamma Low** Background Fault is sent every 5 seconds for the duration of the fault condition. *(The low background fault condition is a settable parameter in the controller.)*

Output: NH,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF

Definition: **Neutron High** Background Fault is sent every 5 seconds for the duration of the fault condition. *(The high background fault condition is a settable parameter in the controller.)*

RS-232 OUTPUT**Output: GS,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF**

Definition: **Gamma Scan** - Gamma counts sent every 200mSec while occupied and not in an alarm state. The RS-232 output displays in CPS, averaged from five 200mSec counts in the rolling count buffer. The counts are one second, averaged from five 200mSec rolling count buffer.

Output: GA,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF

Definition: **Gamma Alarm** - Gamma counts sent every 200mSec while occupied and in an alarm state. The counts are one second, averaged from five 200mSec rolling count buffer. (*The threshold is a settable parameter in the controller.*)

Ethernet OUTPUT**Output: GS,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF**

Definition: **Gamma Scan** - Gamma counts are sent every 200mSec while occupied and not in an alarm state. The counts are 200mSec based.

NOTE: *When an occupancy occurs five – 200mSec pre-occupancy count strings are sent out immediately.*

Output: GA,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF

Definition: **Gamma Alarm** - Gamma counts are sent every 200mSec while occupied and in an alarm state. The counts are 200mSec based. (*The threshold is a settable parameter in the controller.*)

Output: NS,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF

Definition: **Neutron Scan** - Neutron counts are sent every second while occupied and not in an alarm state. The counts are one second, from five 200mSec count buffer.

Output: NA,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx,xxxxx CRLF

Definition: **Neutron Alarm** - Neutron counts are sent every second while occupied and in an alarm state. The counts are one second, from five 200mSec count buffer.

Output: TT,000000,000000,000000,000000 CRLF

Definition: **Tamper Fault** - Tamper or power-fail condition. This is sent only once when the following conditions occur: ac power loss, charger output failure, or when any of the doors in the tamper circuit are opened. (*Fields are padded for 32 bytes.*)

Output: TC,111111,111111,111111,111111 CRLF

Definition: **Tamper Cleared** - Tamper or power-fail condition cleared. This is sent only once when the following conditions occur: ac power returned, or when the doors are closed on the pillar. (*Fields are padded for 32 bytes.*)

Output: GX,xxxxxx,000000,000000,000000 CRLF

Definition: **Occupancy Cleared** - Pillar occupancies since midnight of each day. xxxx = 1 – 99,999 occupancies. This message is sent with an incremented count every time the pillar clears the occupancy. This variable is automatically cleared after a power cycle and or at midnight every night. (*Fields are padded for 32 bytes.*)

Output: SP,0.1234,04.234,006.23,000000 CRLF

Definition: **Speed Sense** - The first field is the time the object takes to travel (12 inches), the second field is MPH (99.999 max), and the third field is KPH (999.99 max). (*Fields are padded for 32 bytes.*)

NOTE: *Ethernet and Serial Port data will not be sent if the profiling parameter is turned OFF.*

Ethernet Output Only

The following messages are sent on power up if there is an Ethernet link established. The messages are also sent when the Pmode (program mode) is exited back to a normal operating screen and at midnight of the SC-770 internal clock. These messages are sent so that the user can see the current settings of the monitor.

SG1,002000,000068,05,10,07.0,P

SG2,1100,0.069,0.455,01,1010,P

SG3,0.069,0.455,20,0.00,1.08.8

SN1,000050,02,0047,1200,04,PPP

SN2,0.504,5.040,0.504,5.040,PP

Output: SG1,002000,000068,05,10,07.0,P CRLF

Definition: “S”etup “G”amma 1, Background High Fault Alarm, Background Low Fault Alarm, Intervals, Occupancy Holdin, Nsigma.

Background High and Low fault alarms units are in counts per second per detector.

Intervals and Occupancy Holdin units are 200 millisecond intervals.

Nsigma is a float value used in the alarm algorithm.

P = a place holder to make the message 32 bytes to match all other messages.

Output: SG2,1111,0.069,0.455,01,1010,P CRLF

Definition: “S”etup “G”amma 2, Detectors on line, Master Lower level discriminator, Master Upper level discriminator, Relay output, Algorithm.

Detectors on line: 1 1 0 0 = Masters ON, Slave OFF.

Position Definition - First number = Master lower, Second number = Master upper, Third number = Slave lower, and Fourth number = Slave upper.

Master Lower and Upper level discriminators voltages.

Relay Output: 0 = OFF, 1= ON, 3= AUTO

Algorithm: 1 0 1 0 = SUM & VERTICAL (ON).

Position Definition – First number = SUM, Second number = HORIZONTAL, Third number = VERTICAL, and Fourth number = SINGLE.

P = Place holder.

Output: SG3, 0.069,0.455,20,0.000,1.08.8 CRLF

Definition: “S”etup “G”amma 3, Slave Lower level discriminator, Slave Upper Level discriminator, Background Time, Background Nsigma, Software Version.

Master Lower and Upper level discriminators voltages.

Background time in seconds.

Background Nsigma is a float used for throw through (Should be 0.00)

Software Version.

Output: SN1,000050,2,0047,1200,04,PPP CRLF

Definition: “S”etup “N”eutron 1, High neutron fault alarm, Maximum Intervals, Alpha value, Zmax value, Sequential intervals.

Background High fault alarm units are in counts per second per neutron detector block.

Maximum Intervals used in the SPRT algorithm.

Alpha false alarm probability used in SPRT.

Zmax, the value used for an alarm when max intervals is reached.

Sequential Intervals in the amount of 200 millisecond intervals that must be above background, a filter used to stop cosmic nuisance alarms.

P’s = place holders.

Output: SN2,0.504,5.040,0.504,5.040,PP CRLF

Definition: “S”etup “N”eutron 2, Master Lower Level Discriminator, Master Upper Level Discriminator, Slave Lower Level Discriminator, Slave Upper Level Discriminator

Master lower and upper level discriminator voltages, (LLD’s & ULD’s).

Slave lower and upper level discriminator voltages, (LLD’s & ULD’s).

Ethernet Input Only

The following message is accepted to set the time and date on the SC-770 controller. It uses UDP messaging on port 1600.

INPUT: 01:02,03,04,05,06,07 CRLF

Definition: 01: = Attention character

Time/Date update message HH,MM,SS,MM,DD,YY

22 bytes

"01:02,03,04,05,06,07\r\n" translates into message type 1 for a Date/Time message with a time of 2:03:04 and a date of 5/6/7

12.0 PARTS LISTS

12.1 SPARE PARTS ORDERING INFORMATION

To facilitate the processing of spare parts orders the following information is required: Product Number, Product Serial Number, TSA Stock number, Part description (from parts list). When ordering PROM chips, the software version is required. This can be found on the PROM label. **NOTE:** *Model number suffixes are generally not included in the text of the manual. However, the suffixes in the parts lists must be included on orders for spare parts.*

FOR ASSISTANCE CALL: TSA Systems, Ltd.

12.2 RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS

The list of spare parts given here is based on the following assumptions. One - that the maximum downtime allowable is 2 hours, and two, and that a technical background is not needed to perform the repairs.

Stock#	Qty	Description Mfr. Part#
O350	1	VM/GN COAX LOT
2725A	1	RS-232 TO RS485
6456B	*1	BATTERY 12V 26AMP. HOUR
6463C	1	CHARGER 15V 5AMP
6661	1	SPEED SENSOR KIT
6666D	2	ULTRASONIC SENSOR
6720C	1	³ He TUBE (2"x36")
7230	1	HEATER STRIP
7346	1	STROBE (RED)
7346A	1	STROBE (BLUE)
7346B	1	SIREN DRIVER (ELK-100)
7346C	1	SIREN (ELK-1RT)
7354	1	AMBER LIGHT (FAULT)
7818	6	TAMPER SWITCH
8200A	4	DA630 (GAMA DET.)
8403A	4	HHV-448D
8453	2	LD-260
8590	1	MEDIA CONVERTER
8699	2	PMFX4 (COMPLETE)
8753	1	SC-771 BOARD
8754	2	SCA-774 BOARD
8870A	4	VD-580 (COMPLETE)
9411	1	SC-770
9413	2	SCA-775

← * Recommend a local supplier due to limited shelf life.

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